

2018

Profile of the Institutional and Supervised Offender Population

June 30, 2018



A Safer Missouri and the Standard of
Excellence in Corrections

Michael L. Parson, Governor
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Published 6/10/2019

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State of Missouri
DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONS
"Improving Lives for Safer Communities"

June 1, 2019

TO: Those Concerned

FROM:  Anne L. Precythe
Director

SUBJECT: FY2018 Offender Profile

Please find attached a copy of the FY2018 Offender Profile. The Offender Profile is a collection of important statistics about the offender population of the Missouri Department of Corrections.

The work of the department is ever-challenging and the purpose of the statistical abstract is to answer many of the questions that the public, the legislature and the department's own staff often ask about the offenders supervised by the department. In FY18 the department admitted nearly 19,000 offenders to prison and over 42,000 offenders began a new probation or parole. Every day the department supervises 90,000 offenders.

In FY17 the Justice Center of the Council for State Government assisted the department in a Justice Reinvestment initiative in Missouri involving many stakeholders in the criminal justice system and the legislature. The initiative is continuing and will lead to more effective investments in assessment and programs to reduce recidivism and deal with the increasing female offender population. Many of these changes will be reflected in future years' reports.

I hope you find the Offender Profile useful. Comments or suggestions are always appreciated.

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Note: The fiscal year is from July 1 to June 30.

Publication Note

Please note the section labeled Incarceration Rates and US Comparison in Chapter 1 (Tables 1.4, 1.5, 1.6, 1.7, 1.8 and Figure 1.6) will be updated in early 2019 when the data from U. S. Bureau of Justice Statistics becomes available. The next section, Incarceration Rates and Felony Sentencing Rates in Missouri, reports updated data.

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1. Trends

DOC Population and Trends FY2009 to FY2018

At the end of FY2018, Missouri's Department of Corrections (DOC) supervised a total of 90,180 offenders, an increase of 244 individuals from FY2017 (a net change of 0.3%). The source of this increase occurs in the field population which increases by 1332 offenders from the prior year (Table 1.1). The male offender population remains stable as the decrease in incarceration is offset by the rise in field supervision. Meanwhile, the total female offender population increases by 2.5% despite the decrease in incarcerations. In review of the last ten-year, male and female trends follow similar trajectories. (Fig. 1.1).

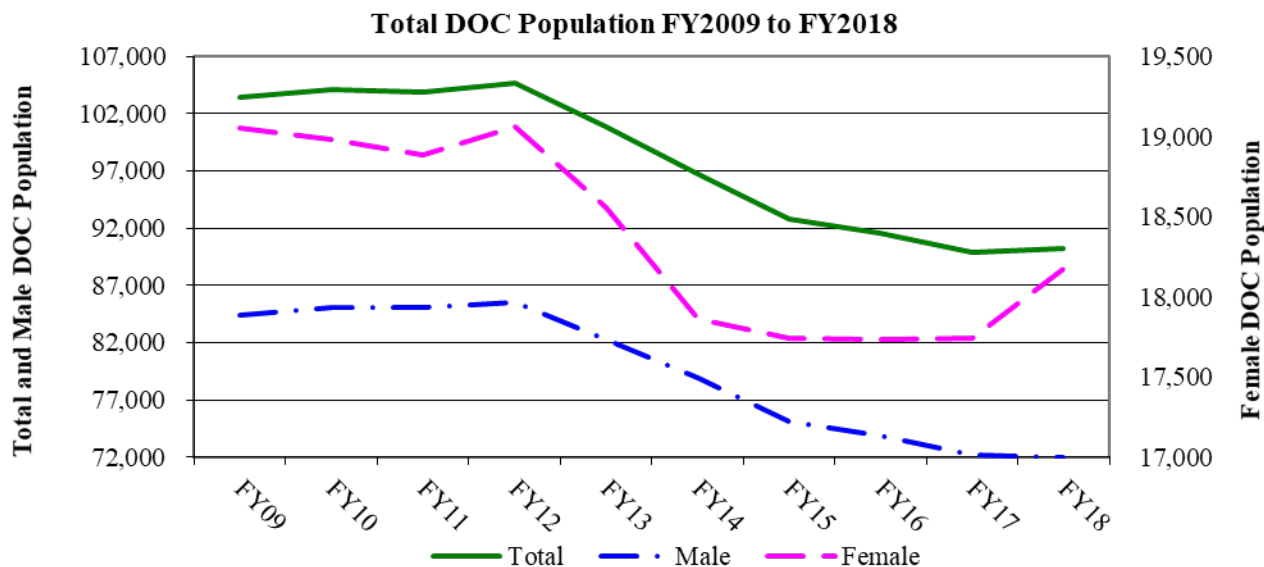
Table 1.1. Total Missouri DOC Population: Counts, Growth, and Percent Change for All Incarcerated and Field Supervised Offenders by Year, FY2009-18

Total	FY09	FY10	FY11	FY12	FY13	FY14	FY15	FY16	FY17	FY18
Incarceration	30,476	30,418	30,771	31,057	31,435	31,905	32,273	32,837	32,785	31,697
Supervision	72,960	73,683	73,136	73,555	69,420	64,841	60,558	58,765	57,151	58,483
Total	103,436	104,101	103,907	104,612	100,855	96,746	92,831	91,602	89,936	90,180
Growth Per Day		1.82	-0.53	1.93	-10.29	-11.26	-10.73	-3.37	-4.56	0.67
Percent Change		0.6%	-0.2%	0.7%	-3.6%	-4.1%	-4.0%	-1.3%	-1.8%	0.3%

Male	FY09	FY10	FY11	FY12	FY13	FY14	FY15	FY16	FY17	FY18
Incarceration	28,015	28,079	28,286	28,430	28,692	28,928	29,034	29,453	29,349	28,404
Supervision	56,368	57,043	56,735	57,121	53,605	49,953	46,055	44,414	42,848	43,600
Total	84,383	85,122	85,021	85,551	82,297	78,881	75,089	73,867	72,197	72,004
Growth Per Day		2.02	-0.28	1.45	-8.92	-9.36	-10.39	-3.35	-4.58	-0.53
Percent Change		0.9%	-0.1%	0.6%	-3.8%	-4.2%	-4.8%	-1.6%	-2.3%	-0.3%

Female	FY09	FY10	FY11	FY12	FY13	FY14	FY15	FY16	FY17	FY18
Incarcerated	2,461	2,339	2,485	2,627	2,743	2,977	3,239	3,384	3,436	3,293
Supervision	16,592	16,640	16,401	16,434	15,815	14,888	14,503	14,351	14,303	14,883
Total	19,053	18,979	18,886	19,061	18,558	17,865	17,742	17,735	17,739	18,176
Growth Per Day		-0.20	-0.25	0.48	-1.38	-1.90	-0.34	-0.02	0.01	1.20
Percent Change		-0.4%	-0.5%	0.9%	-2.6%	-3.7%	-0.7%	0.0%	0.0%	2.5%

Figure 1.1. Trends in Total and Gender-specific Missouri DOC Offender Population, by Fiscal Year, FY2009 to FY2018 (Female data are displayed on secondary [right-hand] axis with a different scale.)



Incarcerated Population FY2009 to FY2018

The total incarcerated population is 31,697 offenders in FY2018 which is a decrease of 1088 offenders from the prior fiscal year. This decrease in institutional population results in a 483-bed surplus. From FY2013 to FY2017, an operating bed shortage existed. In FY2015, the department's conversion of the Community Release Center in Kansas City to a mainline prison eased the shortage. Up until FY18, the needs of the increasing population have been met with saturation housing. In looking at the 10-year trend, from FY2009 to FY2016 both the male and female populations increase with the female population rising faster than the male; however, FY2017 and FY2018 show population decreases (Fig. 1.2 and Table 1.2).

Supervised Population FY2009 to FY2018

Since September 1, 2012 offenders on probation and parole can earn compliance credits by maintaining good behavior and, thereby, reducing the time to discharge of their sentence (HB1525). As a result, the supervised population declines from 73,555 offenders in FY2012 to 58,483 in FY2018--a decrease of over 15,000 supervised offenders (Table 1.3). Unlike the previous past five years, for FY2018, increases occur in both parolee and probationer populations (2% overall). The female supervised population increases more than in the male supervised population (4% vs 2%, respectively) (Table 1.3). The ten-year trends, in the male and female supervised populations, are similar (Fig. 1.3).

Table 1.2. MO Incarcerated Population: Count, Institutional Capacities, Growth, and Percent Change, FY2009-18

Total	FY09	FY10	FY11	FY12	FY13	FY14	FY15	FY16	FY17	FY18
Capacity	31,143	31,269	31,391	31,316	31,376	31,703	31,673	32,237	32,203	32,180
Population	30,476	30,418	30,771	31,057	31,435	31,905	32,273	32,837	32,785	31,697
Net Capacity	667	851	620	259	(59)	(202)	(600)	(600)	(582)	483
Growth Per Day		-0.16	0.97	0.78	1.04	1.29	1.01	1.55	-0.14	-2.98
Percent Change		-0.2%	1.2%	0.9%	1.2%	1.5%	1.2%	1.7%	-0.2%	-3.3%

Males	FY09	FY10	FY11	FY12	FY13	FY14	FY15	FY16	FY17	FY18
Capacity	28,403	28,513	28,667	28,592	28,652	28,866	28,773	29,034	29,043	28,879
Population	28,015	28,079	28,286	28,430	28,692	28,928	29,034	29,453	29,349	28,404
Net Capacity	363	434	381	162	(40)	(62)	(261)	(419)	(306)	475
Growth Per Day		0.18	0.57	0.39	0.72	0.65	0.29	1.15	-0.28	-2.59
Percent Change		0.2%	0.7%	0.5%	0.9%	0.8%	0.4%	1.4%	-0.4%	-3.2%

Females	FY09	FY10	FY11	FY12	FY13	FY14	FY15	FY16	FY17	FY18
Capacity	2,740	2,756	2,724	2,724	2,724	2,837	2,900	3,239	3,160	3,301
Population	2,461	2,339	2,485	2,627	2,743	2,977	3,239	3,384	3,436	3,293
Net Capacity	279	417	239	97	(19)	(140)	(339)	(145)	(276)	8
Growth Per Day		-0.33	0.40	0.39	0.32	0.64	0.72	0.40	0.14	-0.39
Percent Change		-5.0%	6.2%	5.7%	4.4%	8.5%	8.8%	4.5%	1.5%	-4.2%

Source: Daily Count Sheets & Institutional Population Forecast/June 2018 Report

Figure 1.2. Trends in Total and Gender-specific Incarcerated Populations, FY2009-18 (Female data are displayed on secondary [right-hand] axis with a different scale.)

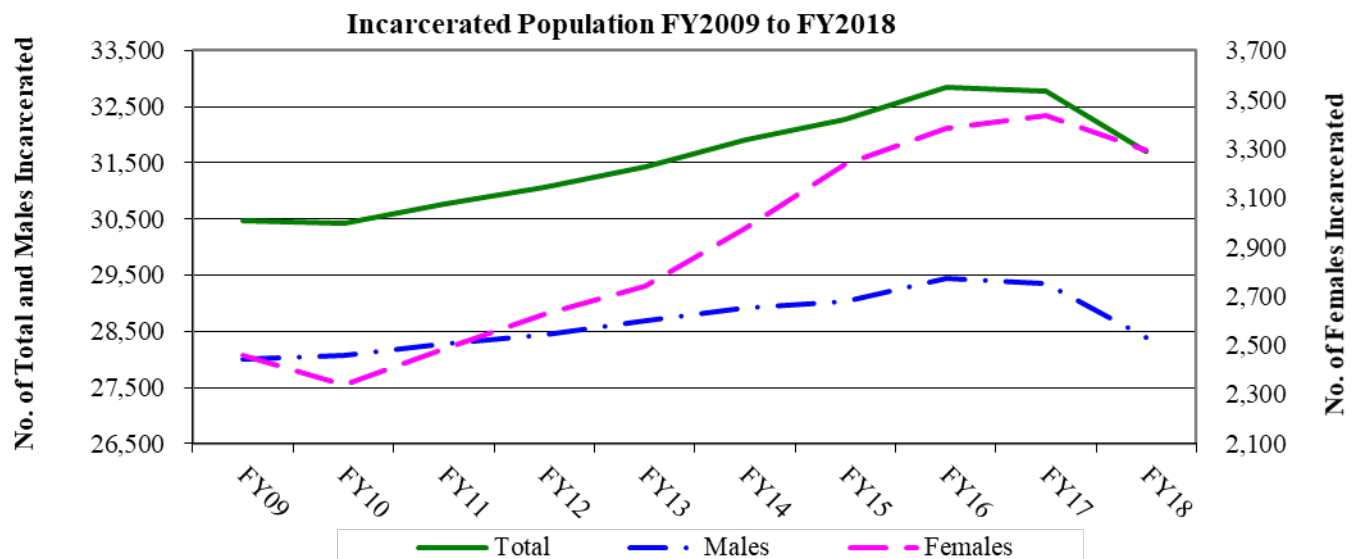


Table 1.3. Total and Gender-specific Supervised Population by Supervision Type, FY2009-18

Total	FY09	FY10	FY11	FY12	FY13	FY14	FY15	FY16	FY17	FY18
Parole	17,558	17,774	17,703	17,833	16,888	16,172	15,109	14,749	14,874	15,614
Probation	52,742	53,140	52,635	53,021	49,798	45,867	42,623	41,159	39,315	39,674
Interstate	2,660	2,769	2,798	2,701	2,734	2,802	2,826	2,857	2,962	3,195
Total	72,960	73,683	73,136	73,555	69,420	64,841	60,558	58,765	57,151	58,483
Growth Per Day	-	1.98	-1.50	1.15	-11.33	-12.55	-11.73	-4.91	-4.42	3.65
Percent Change	-	1.0%	-0.7%	0.6%	-5.6%	-6.6%	-6.6%	-3.0%	-2.7%	2.3%

Males	FY09	FY10	FY11	FY12	FY13	FY14	FY15	FY16	FY17	FY18
Parole	14,858	15,018	15,013	15,140	14,320	13,731	12,814	12,395	12,277	12,803
Probation	39,481	39,914	39,597	39,881	37,167	34,080	31,114	29,826	28,305	28,349
Interstate	2,029	2,111	2,125	2,100	2,118	2,142	2,127	2,193	2,266	2,448
Total	56,368	57,043	56,735	57,121	53,605	49,953	46,055	44,414	42,848	43,600
Growth Per Day	-	1.85	-0.84	1.06	-9.63	-10.01	-10.68	-4.50	-4.29	2.06
Percent Change	-	1.2%	-0.5%	0.7%	-6.2%	-6.8%	-7.8%	-3.6%	-3.5%	1.8%

Females	FY09	FY10	FY11	FY12	FY13	FY14	FY15	FY16	FY17	FY18
Parole	2,700	2,756	2,690	2,693	2,568	2,441	2,295	2,354	2,597	2,811
Probation	13,261	13,226	13,038	13,140	12,631	11,787	11,509	11,333	11,010	11,325
Interstate	631	658	673	601	616	660	699	664	696	747
Total	16,592	16,640	16,401	16,434	15,815	14,888	14,503	14,351	14,303	14,883
Growth Per Day	-	0.13	-0.65	0.09	-1.70	-2.54	-1.05	-0.42	-0.13	1.59
Percent Change	-	0.3%	-1.4%	0.2%	-3.8%	-5.9%	-2.6%	-1.0%	-0.3%	4.1%

Figure 1.3. Trends in Total and Gender-specific Supervised Populations, FY2009 to FY2018
(Female data are displayed on secondary [right-hand] axis with different scale.)

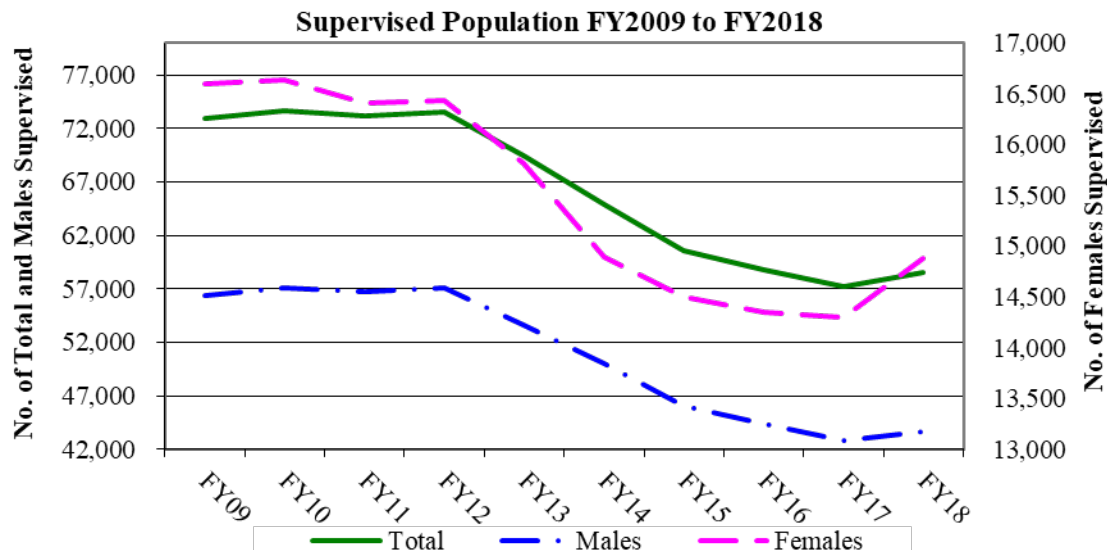
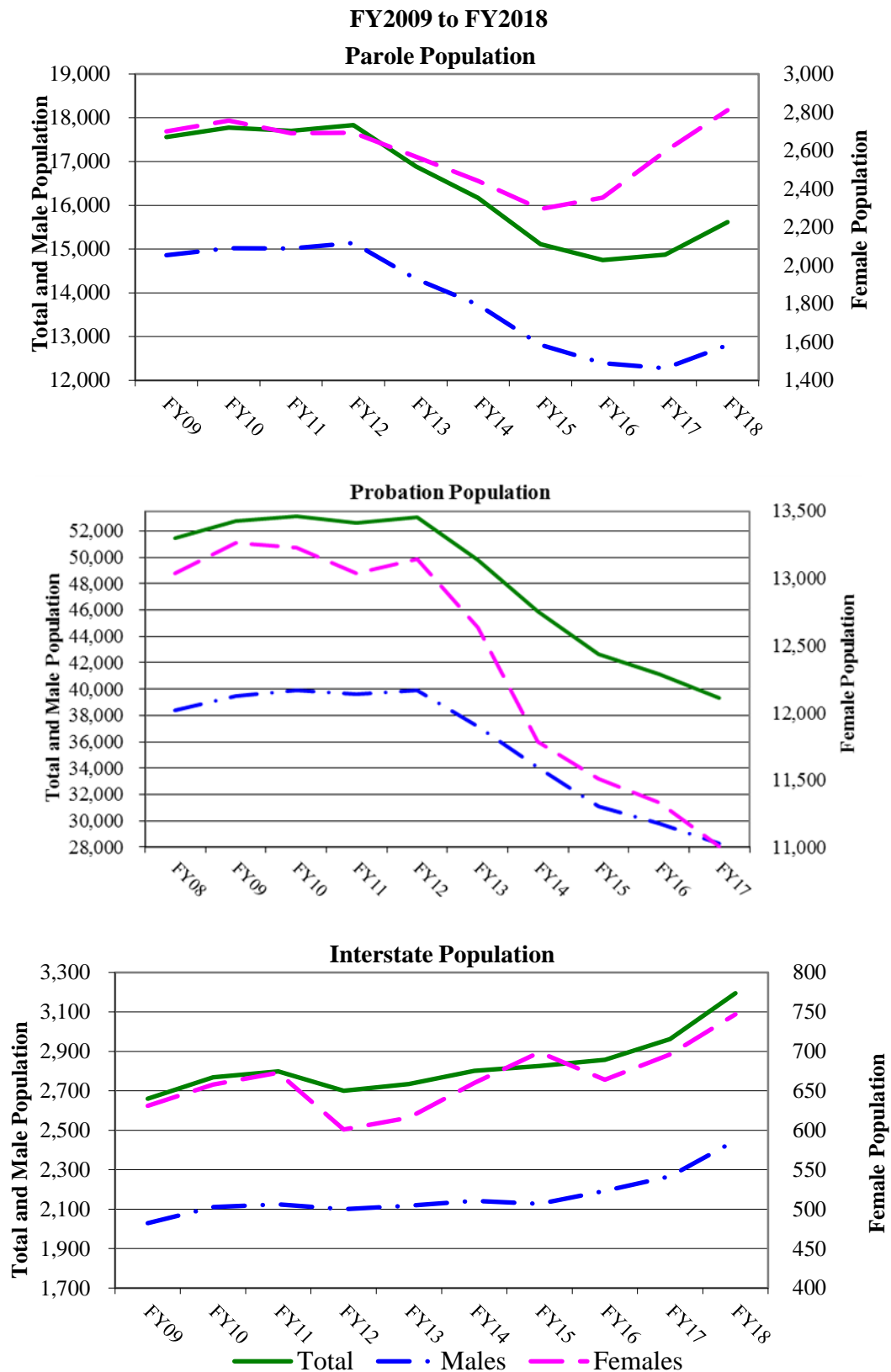


Figure 1.4. Trends in Total and Gender-specific Supervised Offender Populations by Supervision Type, FY2009-18 (Female data have a right-hand axis with a different scale.)



Incarceration Rates and US Comparison

Incarceration rates are a common measure used to compare prison populations among various jurisdictions. Incarceration rate is calculated by determining the number of incarcerated offenders per 100,000 individuals of the general population within the same jurisdiction. These measures are usually by calendar year and may be for the prior year to maintain compatibility with national and state corrections reporting and US Census Bureau estimates.

For 2016, Missouri's total incarceration rate is above the total U.S. incarceration rate. This is true of both white and black offenders as well. The Missouri incarceration rate of Hispanic offenders, however, is only 60% of the U.S. incarceration rate (Table 1.4).

Table 1.4. Missouri general population, incarcerated population and incarceration rate by race/ethnicity for 2016 (United States incarceration rates shown for comparison.)

	Race				Total ^{††}
	White ⁺	Black ⁺	Hispanic	Other	
Missouri Population for July 1, 2016 [*]	4,974,623	716,382	165,595	236,400	6,093,000
Missouri: Number of Offenders CY 2016 ^{**}	20,565	11,111	593	192	32,461
Missouri: Number of Offenders per 100,000 Pop	413	1,551	358	81	533
Total US: Number of Offenders per 100,000 Pop	223	1,203	584	691	450

^{*}Missouri population estimates, US Census Bureau 7/1/2016

^{**}Missouri offender data based on DOC database offender snapshot June 30, 2016

[†]US offender data based on Bureau of Justice Statistics "Prisoners in 2016"; includes federal prisons

^{††}Includes American Indians, Alaska Natives, Asians, Native Hawaiians, other Pacific Islanders and persons identifying two or more races

⁺Excludes persons of Hispanic or Latino origin

Missouri's incarceration rate has shown an increase in every year since 2007 whereas nationally, the incarceration rate has been declining. From 2007 to 2016 Missouri's incarceration rate increased by 5.3% compared to a decrease of 11.1% in the national rate. (Table 1.5). As a result of the increasing incarceration rate Missouri's ranking increased from 12th in 2008 to 8th in 2016.

Table 1.5. Total and female incarceration rate and percent change from prior year for Missouri and all US states combined for 2007 - 2016

Year	Total				Female			
	Missouri		All States		Missouri		All States	
	Rate	% Change	Rate	% Change	Rate	% Change	Rate	% Change
2007	505	-1.8%	447	0.7%	83	-3.1%	61	1.3%
2008	507	0.3%	447	0.0%	80	-3.6%	61	-0.3%
2009	510	0.7%	443	-0.8%	79	-1.3%	60	-2.1%
2010	511	0.1%	439	-1.0%	80	1.5%	59	-1.5%
2011	512	0.4%	429	-2.2%	84	4.4%	58	-2.3%
2012	518	1.1%	417	-2.7%	88	4.7%	56	-3.5%
2013	521	0.5%	416	-0.3%	90	2.6%	57	1.8%
2014	526	0.9%	412	-1.1%	100	11.3%	58	1.7%
2015	530	0.8%	402	-2.3%	105	4.7%	57	-1.1%
2016	532	0.4%	397	-1.2%	107	1.9%	57	0.0%
Avg. Annual Change	0.3%		-1.1%		2.3%		-0.6%	

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, Prisoners in 2016

BJS CSTAT tool, File name: QT_imprisonment rate_total, QT_imprisonment rate_female

Figure 1.5. Ten-year trends in incarceration rates for Missouri and all fifty states combined from 2007 to 2016

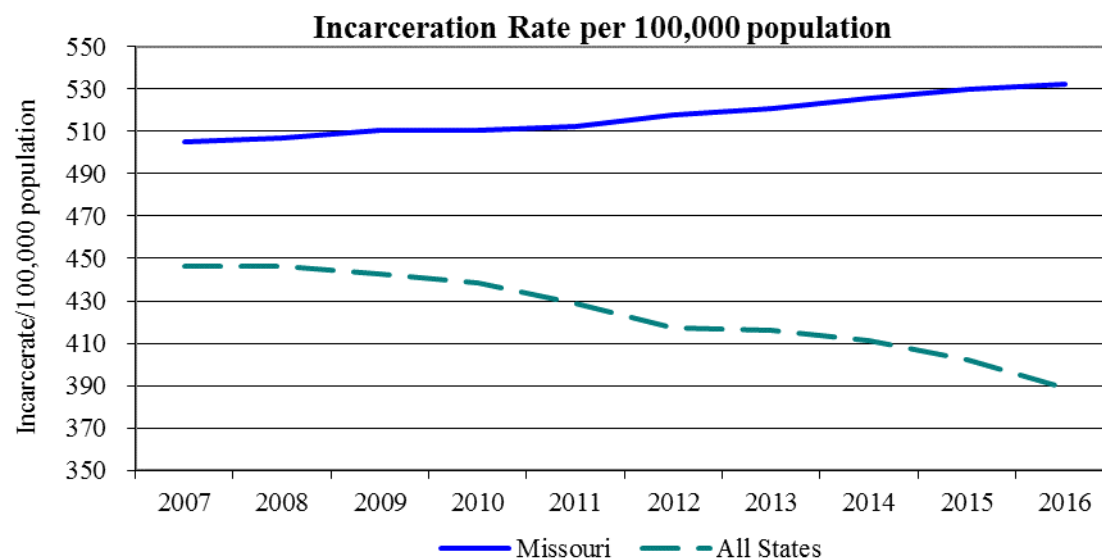


Table 1.6. Total incarcerated population and incarceration rate by state for 2007, 2015 and 2016, ranked in order of incarceration rate (Change from 2007-2016 and 2015-2016 includes the change in number of offenders and percent change.)

Rank	State	Population			Change, 2007-2016		Change, 2015-2016		Incarceration Rate * 2016
		2007	2015	2016	10-yr Change	Percent Change	Annual Change	Percent Change	
1	Louisiana	37,341	38,030	35,682	-1,659	-4.44%	-2,348	-6.2%	760
2	Oklahoma	24,197	27,650	26,871	2,674	11.05%	-779	-2.8%	673
3	Mississippi	21,502	18,793	19,192	-2,310	-10.74%	399	2.1%	624
4	Arizona	35,490	42,259	42,320	6,830	19.24%	61	0.1%	585
5	Arkansas	14,310	17,874	17,537	3,227	22.55%	-337	-1.9%	583
6	Alabama	28,605	31,771	28,883	278	0.97%	-2,888	-9.1%	571
7	Texas	161,695	166,043	163,703	2,008	1.24%	-2,340	-1.4%	563
8	Missouri	29,844	31,942	32,461	2,617	8.77%	519	1.6%	532
9	Kentucky	21,823	21,657	23,022	1,199	5.49%	1,365	6.3%	518
10	Georgia	54,232	52,949	53,627	-605	-1.12%	678	1.3%	512
11	Florida	98,219	102,870	99,974	1,755	1.79%	-2,896	-2.8%	481
12	Nevada	13,245	12,537	13,757	512	3.87%	1,220	9.7%	460
13	Ohio	50,731	51,519	52,175	1,444	2.85%	656	1.3%	449
14	Virginia	37,984	37,544	37,813	-171	-0.45%	269	0.7%	448
15	South Dakota	3,306	3,608	3,831	525	15.88%	223	6.2%	440
16	Idaho	7,319	8,117	8,252	933	12.75%	135	1.7%	435
17	Delaware	4,201	6,955	6,585	2,384	56.75%	-370	-5.3%	428
18	Tennessee	26,267	28,769	28,203	1,936	7.37%	-566	-2.0%	422
19	Michigan	50,233	43,390	41,122	-9,111	-18.14%	-2,268	-5.2%	414
20	South Carolina	23,314	21,401	20,858	-2,456	-10.53%	-543	-2.5%	408
21	Wyoming	2,084	2,383	2,374	290	13.92%	-9	-0.4%	406
22	West Virginia	6,049	6,896	7,162	1,113	18.40%	266	3.9%	392
23	Indiana	27,114	29,271	25,546	-1,568	-5.78%	-3,725	-12.7%	384
24	Pennsylvania	45,446	50,694	49,244	3,798	8.36%	-1,450	-2.9%	383
25	Wisconsin	22,307	22,597	23,377	1,070	4.80%	780	3.5%	383
26	Oregon	13,918	15,075	15,166	1,248	8.97%	91	0.6%	367
27	Montana	3,431	3,699	3,814	383	11.16%	115	3.1%	364
28	Colorado	22,841	20,646	19,981	-2,860	-12.52%	-665	-3.2%	356
29	Illinois	45,215	48,278	43,657	-1,558	-3.45%	-4,621	-9.6%	341
30	North Carolina	33,016	37,096	35,697	2,681	8.12%	-1,399	-3.8%	339
31	New Mexico	6,225	7,021	7,055	830	13.33%	34	0.5%	335
32	California	172,856	136,085	130,390	-42,466	-24.57%	-5,695	-4.2%	331
33	Kansas	8,696	9,877	9,920	1,224	14.08%	43	0.4%	331
34	Maryland	22,780	21,011	19,994	-2,786	-12.23%	-1,017	-4.8%	329
35	Connecticut	14,397	16,636	14,957	560	3.89%	-1,679	-10.1%	290
36	Iowa	8,732	8,838	9,031	299	3.42%	193	2.2%	286
37	Alaska	3,072	5,794	4,434	1,362	44.34%	-1,360	-23.5%	281
38	Nebraska	4,329	5,441	5,302	973	22.48%	-139	-2.6%	274
39	Washington	17,757	18,120	19,104	1,347	7.59%	984	5.4%	259
40	New York	62,174	52,518	50,716	-11,458	-18.43%	-1,802	-3.4%	256
41	Hawaii	4,367	5,866	5,602	1,235	28.28%	-264	-4.5%	254
42	North Dakota	1,416	1,718	1,791	375	26.48%	73	4.2%	234
43	New Jersey	26,827	21,590	19,786	-7,041	-26.25%	-1,804	-8.4%	221
44	New Hampshire	2,930	2,963	2,818	-112	-3.82%	-145	-4.9%	211
45	Utah	6,421	7,031	6,182	-239	-3.72%	-849	-12.1%	201
46	Vermont	1,618	1,979	1,735	117	7.23%	-244	-12.3%	197
47	Rhode Island	2,481	3,359	3,103	622	25.07%	-256	-7.6%	192
48	Minnesota	9,468	10,637	10,592	1,124	11.87%	-45	-0.4%	191
49	Massachusetts	9,872	10,713	9,403	-469	-4.75%	-1,310	-12.2%	156
50	Maine	1,950	2,242	2,404	454	23.28%	162	7.2%	137

*Incarceration rate = number of offenders per 100,000 general resident population

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, Prisoners in 2016.

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Missouri's female incarceration rate has also been higher than the average of all states for each year in the ten-year span (Table 1.5). The female incarceration rate, on average, has slowly declined for all states while Missouri has experienced an increase since 2010 (Fig. 1.6). Over the past ten years, the female population has increased 32.5% in our state (Table 1.7). When looking at female incarceration rates by state, Missouri now returns to fifth (to the 2014 level) (Table 1.7.). This reflects expanding incarcerated female populations in South Dakota.

The incarceration rate for males increased 1.0% from 2015 to 2016 and now ranks 9th – down from 8th in 2015. This reflects an increasing incarceration rate for males in Georgia. Over a ten-year period from 2007 to 2016, the incarcerated population has increased more than 6% which is a much slower increase than the female population.

Figure 1.6. Ten year trends in female incarceration rates for Missouri and all fifty states combined from 2007 to 2016

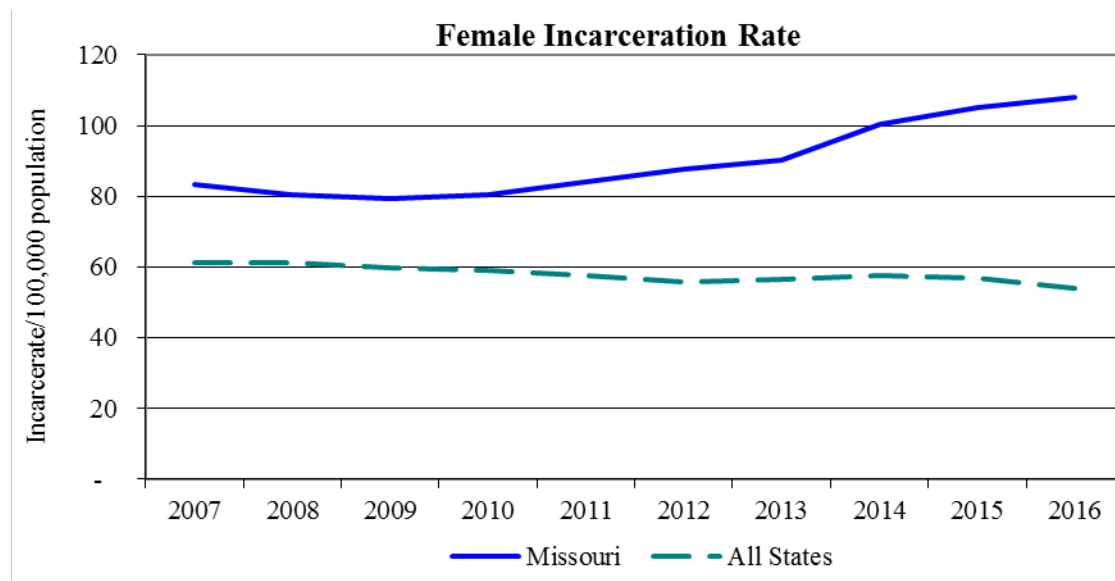


Table 1.7. Female incarcerated population and incarceration rate by state for 2014 and 2015, ranked in order of incarceration rate (Change from 2014 to 2015 includes the change in number of offenders and percent change.)

Rank	State	Population			Change, 2007-2016		Change, 2015-2016		Incarceration Rate * 2015
		2007	2015	2016	10-yr Change	Percent Change	Annual Change	Percent Change	
1	Oklahoma	2,411	2,851	3,037	626	26.0%	186	6.5%	149
2	Kentucky	2,323	2,573	2,942	619	26.6%	369	14.3%	130
3	South Dakota	369	409	498	129	35.0%	89	21.8%	115
4	Idaho	800	1,037	1,013	213	26.6%	-24	-2.3%	113
5	Missouri	2,518	3,106	3,337	819	32.5%	231	7.4%	107
6	Arizona	3,113	3,964	3,997	884	28.4%	33	0.8%	106
7	Wyoming	246	277	286	40	16.3%	9	3.2%	100
8	West Virginia	631	831	876	245	38.8%	45	5.4%	95
9	Texas	11,700	14,326	14,335	2,635	22.5%	9	0.1%	92
10	Arkansas	1,066	1,398	1,376	310	29.1%	-22	-1.6%	90
11	Alabama	2,030	2,589	2,377	347	17.1%	-212	-8.2%	88
12	Nevada	1,177	1,085	1,267	90	7.6%	182	16.8%	83
13	Louisiana	2,451	2,075	1,981	-470	-19.2%	-94	-4.5%	83
14	Mississippi	1,835	1,345	1,369	-466	-25.4%	24	1.8%	82
15	Tennessee	1,923	2,609	2,722	799	41.5%	113	4.3%	79
16	Montana	298	388	409	111	37.2%	21	5.4%	79
17	Ohio	3,822	4,208	4,594	772	20.2%	386	9.2%	77
18	Virginia	2,929	3,015	3,109	180	6.1%	94	3.1%	73
19	Georgia	3,545	3,511	3,788	243	6.9%	277	7.9%	70
20	Colorado	2,335	1,908	1,903	-432	-18.5%	-5	-0.3%	68
21	New Mexico	539	673	711	172	31.9%	38	5.6%	66
22	Indiana	2,295	2,875	2,205	-90	-3.9%	-670	-23.3%	65
23	Florida	6,854	7,303	6,863	9	0.1%	-440	-6.0%	65
24	Oregon	1,058	1,276	1,304	246	23.3%	28	2.2%	63
25	North Dakota	147	204	213	66	44.9%	9	4.4%	57
26	Kansas	625	794	869	244	39.0%	75	9.4%	55
27	South Carolina	1,456	1,369	1,474	18	1.2%	105	7.7%	54
28	Iowa	717	752	821	104	14.5%	69	9.2%	52
29	Hawaii	504	668	668	164	32.5%	0	0.0%	50
30	Wisconsin	1,411	1,378	1,488	77	5.5%	110	8.0%	48
31	North Carolina	1,901	2,641	2,712	811	42.7%	71	2.7%	48
32	Washington	1,508	1,454	1,658	150	9.9%	204	14.0%	45
33	Michigan	2,080	2,123	2,242	162	7.8%	119	5.6%	44
34	Pennsylvania	2,422	2,758	2,863	441	18.2%	105	3.8%	43
35	Nebraska	366	440	424	58	15.8%	-16	-3.6%	43
36	Delaware	212	594	538	326	153.8%	-56	-9.4%	41
37	Illinois	2,824	2,888	2,613	-211	-7.5%	-275	-9.5%	40
38	New Hampshire	197	248	227	30	15.2%	-21	-8.5%	34
39	Connecticut	816	1,126	1,065	249	30.5%	-61	-5.4%	31
40	Alaska	272	703	410	138	50.7%	-293	-41.7%	30
41	California	11,305	6,382	5,903	-5,402	-47.8%	-479	-7.5%	30
42	Minnesota	602	736	774	172	28.6%	38	5.2%	28
43	Utah	616	662	405	-211	-34.3%	-257	-38.8%	26
44	Vermont	77	156	135	58	75.3%	-21	-13.5%	26
45	Maryland	1,140	911	822	-318	-27.9%	-89	-9.8%	26
46	Maine	119	179	235	116	97.5%	56	31.3%	23
47	New York	2,692	2,326	2,274	-418	-15.5%	-52	-2.2%	22
48	New Jersey	1,410	1,019	834	-576	-40.9%	-185	-18.2%	18
49	Massachusetts	434	728	583	149	34.3%	-145	-19.9%	13
50	Rhode Island	114	158	176	62	54.4%	18	11.4%	13

*Incarceration rate = number of offenders per 100,000 general resident population

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, Prisoners in 2016.

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Table 1.8. Male incarcerated population and incarceration rate by state for 2007, 2015 and 2016, ranked in order of incarceration rate (Change from 2014 to 201 includes the change in number of offenders and percent change.)

Rank	State	Population			Change, 2007-2016		Change, 2015-2016		Incarceration Rate * 2015
		2007	2015	2016	10-yr Change	Percent Change	Annual Change	Percent Change	
1	Louisiana	34,890	35,955	33,701	-1,189	-3.4%	-2,254	-6.3%	1,469
2	Oklahoma	21,786	24,799	23,834	2,048	9.4%	-965	-3.9%	1,207
3	Mississippi	19,667	17,448	17,823	-1,844	-9.4%	375	2.1%	1,200
4	Arkansas	13,244	16,476	16,161	2,917	22.0%	-315	-1.9%	1,095
5	Alabama	26,575	29,182	26,506	-69	-0.3%	-2,676	-9.2%	1,085
6	Arizona	32,377	38,295	38,323	5,946	18.4%	28	0.1%	1,071
7	Texas	149,995	151,717	149,368	-627	-0.4%	-2,349	-1.5%	1,040
8	Georgia	50,687	49,438	49,839	-848	-1.7%	401	0.8%	978
9	Missouri	27,326	28,836	29,124	1,798	6.6%	288	1.0%	971
10	Florida	91,365	95,567	93,111	1,746	1.9%	-2,456	-2.6%	917
11	Kentucky	19,500	19,084	20,080	580	3.0%	996	5.2%	916
12	Delaware	3,989	6,361	6,047	2,058	51.6%	-314	-4.9%	841
13	Virginia	35,055	34,529	34,704	-351	-1.0%	175	0.5%	837
14	Ohio	46,909	47,311	47,581	672	1.4%	270	0.6%	835
15	Nevada	12,068	11,452	12,490	422	3.5%	1,038	9.1%	835
16	Michigan	48,153	41,267	38,880	-9,273	-19.3%	-2,387	-5.8%	795
17	South Carolina	21,858	20,032	19,384	-2,474	-11.3%	-648	-3.2%	784
18	Tennessee	24,344	26,160	25,481	1,137	4.7%	-679	-2.6%	782
19	South Dakota	2,937	3,199	3,333	396	13.5%	134	4.2%	758
20	Idaho	6,519	7,080	7,239	720	11.0%	159	2.2%	755
21	Pennsylvania	43,024	47,936	46,381	3,357	7.8%	-1,555	-3.2%	737
22	Wisconsin	20,896	21,219	21,889	993	4.8%	670	3.2%	721
23	Indiana	24,819	26,396	23,341	-1,478	-6.0%	-3,055	-11.6%	712
24	Wyoming	1,838	2,106	2,088	250	13.6%	-18	-0.9%	700
25	West Virginia	5,418	6,065	6,286	868	16.0%	221	3.6%	695
26	Oregon	12,860	13,799	13,862	1,002	7.8%	63	0.5%	678
27	Illinois	42,391	45,390	41,044	-1,347	-3.2%	-4,346	-9.6%	653
28	Maryland	21,640	20,100	19,172	-2,468	-11.4%	-928	-4.6%	651
29	North Carolina	31,115	34,455	32,985	1,870	6.0%	-1,470	-4.3%	647
30	Montana	3,133	3,311	3,405	272	8.7%	94	2.8%	646
31	Colorado	20,506	18,738	18,078	-2,428	-11.8%	-660	-3.5%	640
32	California	161,551	129,703	124,487	-37,064	-22.9%	-5,216	-4.0%	636
33	Kansas	8,071	9,083	9,051	980	12.1%	-32	-0.4%	610
34	New Mexico	5,686	6,348	6,344	658	11.6%	-4	-0.1%	609
35	Connecticut	13,581	15,510	13,892	311	2.3%	-1,618	-10.4%	562
36	Iowa	8,015	8,086	8,210	195	2.4%	124	1.5%	523
37	Alaska	2,800	5,091	4,024	1,224	43.7%	-1,067	-21.0%	510
38	Nebraska	3,963	5,001	4,878	915	23.1%	-123	-2.5%	506
39	New York	59,482	50,192	48,442	-11,040	-18.6%	-1,750	-3.5%	504
40	Washington	16,249	16,666	17,446	1,197	7.4%	780	4.7%	473
41	Hawaii	3,863	5,198	4,934	1,071	27.7%	-264	-5.1%	455
42	New Jersey	25,417	20,571	18,952	-6,465	-25.4%	-1,619	-7.9%	433
43	North Dakota	1,269	1,514	1,578	309	24.3%	64	4.2%	403
44	New Hampshire	2,733	2,715	2,591	-142	-5.2%	-124	-4.6%	391
45	Rhode Island	2,367	3,201	2,927	560	23.7%	-274	-8.6%	382
46	Utah	5,805	6,369	5,777	-28	-0.5%	-592	-9.3%	373
47	Vermont	1,541	1,823	1,600	59	3.8%	-223	-12.2%	372
48	Minnesota	8,866	9,901	9,818	952	10.7%	-83	-0.8%	356
49	Massachusetts	9,438	9,985	8,820	-618	-6.5%	-1,165	-11.7%	308
50	Maine	1,831	2,063	2,169	338	18.5%	106	5.1%	256

*Incarceration rate = number of male offenders per 100,000 general male resident population

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, Prisoners in 2016.

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Incarceration Rates and Felony Sentencing Rates in Missouri

Incarceration and felony sentencing rates are calculated using both the offender population and general population. Incarceration rates are calculated using the number of offenders incarcerated for a felony offense on a particular day. This measure includes offenders revoked from probation or parole and is often influenced by the time offenders are incarcerated.

Felony sentencing rates are calculated using the number of offenders sentenced to probation or prison for a new felony offense in a year. Both measures are reported as the number of offenders per 100,000 of the general population for the jurisdiction. It is important to recognize this distinction since a county may have a high sentencing rate but relatively low incarceration rate due to a high number of probation sentences.

Also of note is that a county with a high number of offenders but also a large general population will have a relatively low incarceration or sentencing rate (Fig. 1.7). For example, St. Louis County has the second highest number of incarcerated offenders in FY2018. But with a general population nearly one million, the incarceration rate ranks only 103rd in the state (Table 1.9). St. Louis City has only one-third the general population and the highest number of offenders. This results in St. Louis City having an incarceration rate that is over four times greater than St. Louis County and the fourth highest in the state.

By comparison, sentencing rates include felony prison and felony probation sentences and, thus, provide a more holistic picture of all felonies within a jurisdiction in that year. This causes different ranks for counties from the incarceration rate ranking. Though New Madrid is not particularly populous, the relatively large numbers of felony sentences in FY2018 produce the highest felony sentencing rate (Table 1.10, Fig. 1.8). Of note, New Madrid County is only county in the top tier for both incarceration and felony sentencing rates.

Table 1.9. Incarcerated Population, Incarceration Rate and General Population by Missouri Counties as of June 30, 2018 (Ranking is based on incarceration rate.)

Incarceration Rate by Sentencing County, June 30, 2018

County	Rank	Prison Population	Population Estimate	Incarceration Rate	County	Rank	Prison Population	Population Estimate	Incarceration Rate
Adair	70	123	25,377	485	Livingston	10	164	15,173	1,081
Andrew	99	55	17,555	313	Macon	86	59	15,251	387
Atchison	112	11	5,275	209	Madison	78	55	12,243	449
Audrain	38	177	25,641	690	Maries	91	33	8,867	372
Barry	61	189	35,668	530	Marion	28	230	28,634	803
Barton	94	43	11,850	363	McDonald	58	122	22,828	534
Bates	48	101	16,334	618	Mercer	40	25	3,678	680
Benton	77	86	19,074	451	Miller	44	159	25,228	630
Bollinger	73	58	12,306	471	Mississippi	5	168	13,586	1,237
Boone	75	817	178,271	458	Moniteau	93	59	16,063	367
Buchanan	17	834	89,065	936	Monroe	56	48	8,612	557
Butler	21	373	42,666	874	Montgomery	8	125	11,438	1,093
Caldwell	31	68	9,100	747	Morgan	23	174	20,145	864
Callaway	36	315	45,032	700	New Madrid	2	250	17,582	1,422
Camden	69	224	45,632	491	Newton	106	143	58,290	245
Cape Girardeau	43	496	78,161	635	Nodaway	97	73	22,472	325
Carroll	41	59	8,796	671	Oregon	113	20	10,558	189
Carter	105	16	6,169	259	Osage	115	17	13,662	124
Cass	108	241	103,724	232	Ozark	71	44	9,186	479
Cedar	82	59	14,073	419	Pemiscot	9	183	16,826	1,088
Chariton	45	47	7,480	628	Perry	62	101	19,225	525
Christian	95	310	85,432	363	Pettis	39	292	42,558	686
Clark	55	38	6,723	565	Phelps	19	401	44,744	896
Clay	101	733	242,874	302	Pike	35	130	18,567	700
Clinton	83	83	20,554	404	Platte	89	386	101,187	381
Cole	67	382	76,708	498	Polk	66	159	31,794	500
Cooper	33	127	17,644	720	Pulaski	52	301	52,059	578
Crawford	11	259	24,102	1,075	Putnam	64	25	4,811	520
Dade	81	32	7,588	422	Ralls	47	64	10,224	626
Dallas	63	87	16,673	522	Randolph	13	264	24,945	1,058
Daviess	14	85	8,361	1,017	Ray	60	122	22,855	534
Dekalb	22	110	12,588	874	Reynolds	42	40	6,275	637
Dent	26	126	15,480	814	Ripley	46	85	13,564	627
Douglas	59	71	13,300	534	Saline	3	303	22,660	1,337
Dunklin	12	321	30,119	1,066	Schuyler	107	11	4,508	244
Franklin	96	368	103,330	356	Scotland	88	19	4,963	383
Gasconade	100	45	14,726	306	Scott	24	324	38,541	841
Gentry	111	15	6,665	225	Shannon	114	15	8,249	182
Greene	57	1,584	289,805	547	Shelby	79	27	6,021	448
Grundy	50	59	9,949	593	St. Charles	102	1,135	395,504	287
Harrison	34	61	8,524	716	St. Clair	30	71	9,362	758
Henry	16	210	21,718	967	St. Francois	6	756	66,705	1,133
Hickory	72	45	9,475	475	St. Louis	103	2,740	996,726	275
Holt	54	25	4,413	567	St. Louis City	4	4,066	308,626	1,317
Howard	68	50	10,139	493	Ste. Genevieve	49	110	17,843	616
Howell	104	110	40,103	274	Stoddard	18	273	29,369	930
Iron	20	90	10,226	880	Stone	76	144	31,699	454
Jackson	87	2,687	698,895	384	Sullivan	92	23	6,229	369
Jasper	80	512	120,217	426	Taney	51	328	55,355	593
Jefferson	98	706	223,810	315	Texas	29	201	25,735	781
Johnson	90	203	53,897	377	Vernon	53	117	20,437	572
Knox	110	9	3,977	226	Warren	7	383	34,373	1,114
Laclede	25	292	35,443	824	Washington	15	243	25,022	971
Lafayette	1	480	32,641	1,471	Wayne	27	108	13,296	812
Lawrence	32	279	38,434	726	Webster	74	181	38,665	468
Lewis	109	23	9,967	231	Worth	85	8	2,057	389
Lincoln	84	226	56,183	402	Wright	37	128	18,331	698
Linn	65	63	12,194	517	Total*		31,533	6,113,532	516

Population Source: US Census Bureau, Population Division, file name: PEP_2017_PEPANNRES

Note: With each new issue of July 1 estimates, the census revise estimates for years back to the last census. Previously published estimates are superseded. Offender populations exclude out of state offenders.

Figure 1.7. Map of Missouri counties shaded by range of incarceration rates as of June 30, 2018 (Incarceration rate is number of incarcerations per 100,000 general population. Legend includes number and percent of counties falling within each range.)

Missouri Counties Incarceration Rate FY2018

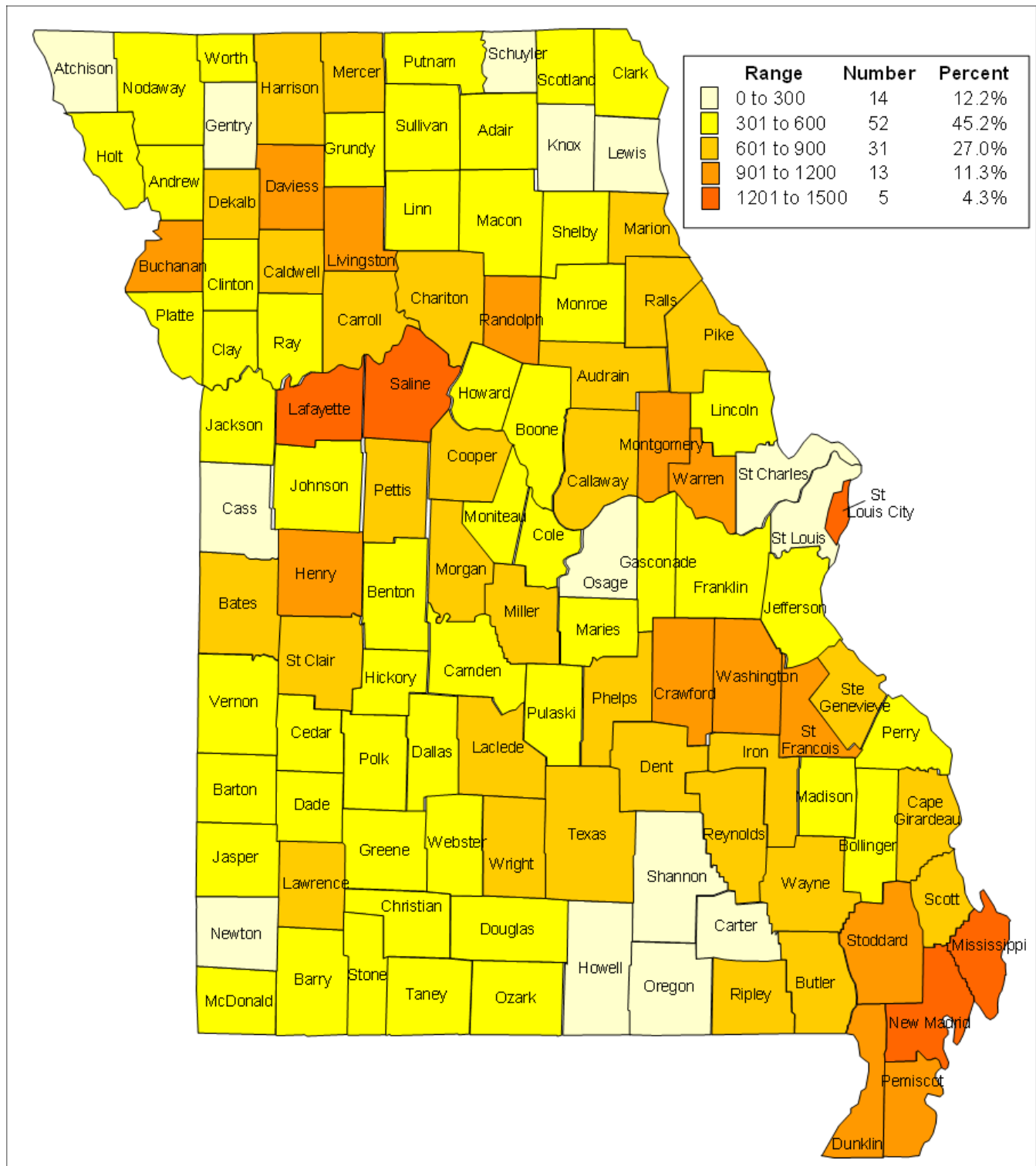


Table 1.10. Felony Sentences to Prison or Probation Received by the Missouri Department of Corrections, General Population and Sentencing Rate for FY2018 (Sentences exclude revocations and ranking is based on sentencing rate.)

Felony Sentencing Rate by Sentencing County FY2018

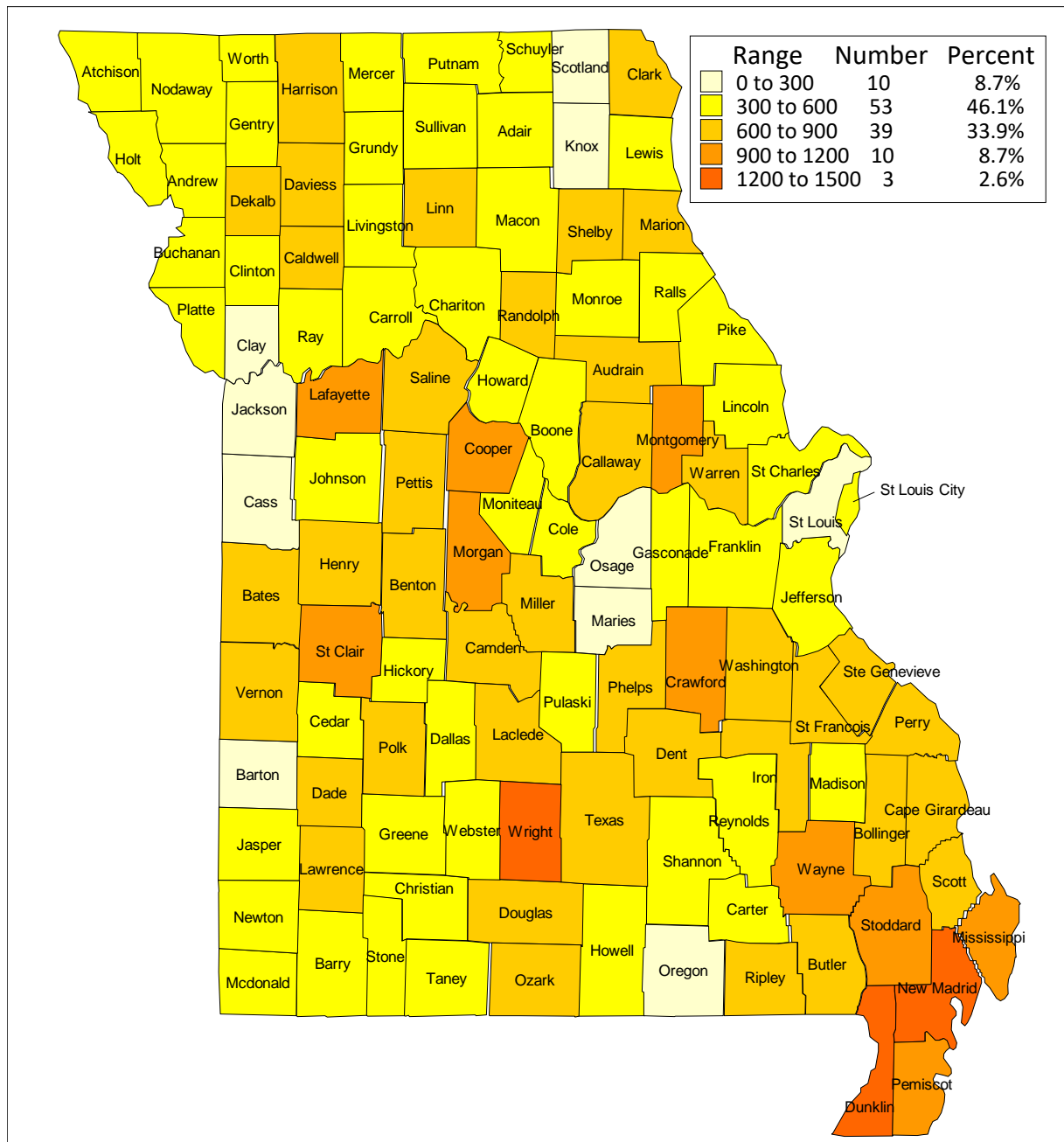
County	Rank	Felony Sentences	Population Estimate	Sentencing Rate	County	Rank	Felony Sentences	Population Estimate	Sentencing Rate
Adair	60	137	25,377	540	Livingston	67	77	15,173	507
Andrew	75	84	17,555	478	Macon	61	82	15,251	538
Atchison	79	23	5,275	436	Madison	53	73	12,243	596
Audrain	20	214	25,641	835	Maries	106	26	8,867	293
Barry	57	203	35,668	569	Marion	37	198	28,634	691
Barton	110	31	11,850	262	McDonald	62	122	22,828	534
Bates	28	127	16,334	778	Mercer	84	15	3,678	408
Benton	51	117	19,074	613	Miller	29	195	25,228	773
Bollinger	45	81	12,306	658	Mississippi	8	135	13,586	994
Boone	101	598	178,271	335	Moniteau	87	63	16,063	392
Buchanan	65	465	89,065	522	Monroe	64	45	8,612	523
Butler	33	307	42,666	720	Montgomery	10	111	11,438	970
Caldwell	48	58	9,100	637	Morgan	4	240	20,145	1,191
Callaway	42	304	45,032	675	New Madrid	2	221	17,582	1,257
Camden	43	308	45,632	675	Newton	100	197	58,290	338
Cape Girardeau	39	533	78,161	682	Nodaway	102	73	22,472	325
Carroll	70	44	8,796	500	Oregon	115	17	10,558	161
Carter	98	21	6,169	340	Osage	114	29	13,662	212
Cass	112	228	103,724	220	Ozark	46	60	9,186	653
Cedar	104	44	14,073	313	Pemiscot	13	152	16,826	903
Chariton	103	24	7,480	321	Perry	38	132	19,225	687
Christian	74	410	85,432	480	Pettis	49	271	42,558	637
Clark	35	48	6,723	714	Phelps	18	383	44,744	856
Clay	113	525	242,874	216	Pike	63	98	18,567	528
Clinton	76	96	20,554	467	Platte	97	349	101,187	345
Cole	91	286	76,708	373	Polk	31	242	31,794	761
Cooper	11	168	17,644	952	Pulaski	54	310	52,059	595
Crawford	7	243	24,102	1,008	Putnam	86	19	4,811	395
Dade	23	62	7,588	817	Ralls	96	36	10,224	352
Dallas	95	60	16,673	360	Randolph	50	156	24,945	625
Davies	40	57	8,361	682	Ray	68	115	22,855	503
Dekalb	25	102	12,588	810	Reynolds	56	36	6,275	574
Dent	34	111	15,480	717	Ripley	27	106	13,564	781
Douglas	32	100	13,300	752	Saline	19	193	22,660	852
Dunklin	1	394	30,119	1,308	Schuyler	72	22	4,508	488
Franklin	92	383	103,330	371	Scotland	107	14	4,963	282
Gasconade	94	53	14,726	360	Scott	26	309	38,541	802
Gentry	71	33	6,665	495	Shannon	80	35	8,249	424
Greene	93	1,064	289,805	367	Shelby	47	39	6,021	648
Grundy	82	42	9,949	422	St. Charles	105	1,194	395,504	302
Harrison	30	65	8,524	763	St. Clair	5	108	9,362	1,154
Henry	15	190	21,718	875	St. Francois	44	450	66,705	675
Hickory	55	55	9,475	580	St. Louis	109	2,724	996,726	273
Holt	83	18	4,413	408	St. Louis City	59	1,712	308,626	555
Howard	81	43	10,139	424	Ste. Genevieve	36	127	17,843	712
Howell	73	195	40,103	486	Stoddard	12	266	29,369	906
Iron	24	83	10,226	812	Stone	66	165	31,699	521
Jackson	111	1,741	698,895	249	Sullivan	88	24	6,229	385
Jasper	89	453	120,217	377	Taney	77	253	55,355	457
Jefferson	90	840	223,810	375	Texas	17	221	25,735	859
Johnson	85	215	53,897	399	Vernon	21	170	20,437	832
Knox	108	11	3,977	277	Warren	16	298	34,373	867
Laclede	22	293	35,443	827	Washington	52	153	25,022	611
Lafayette	9	317	32,641	971	Wayne	6	142	13,296	1,068
Lawrence	14	341	38,434	887	Webster	58	215	38,665	556
Lewis	69	50	9,967	502	Worth	78	9	2,057	438
Lincoln	99	190	56,183	338	Wright	3	227	18,331	1,238
Linn	41	83	12,194	681	Total*		26,825	6,113,532	439

Population Source: US Census Bureau, Population Division, file name: PEP_2017_PEPANNRES

Note: With each new issue of July 1 estimates, the census revise estimates for years back to the last census. Previously published estimates are superseded. Offender populations exclude out of state offenders.

Figure 1.8. Map of Missouri counties shaded by range of felony sentencing rates as of June 30, 2018 (Felony sentencing rate is number of sentences per 100,000 general population. Legend includes number and percent of counties falling within each range.)

Missouri Counties Felony Sentencing Rate FY2018



2. Institutional Population

Demographics

The incarcerated female and male populations differ in racial/ethnic composition. On June 30, 2018, black offenders represent a lower percent in the female institutional population (13.6%) than in the male institutional population (35.7%). The reverse is true of white offenders; white offenders represent a greater proportion in the female population (82.2%) than in the male population (61.8%). All other racial and ethnic groups account for less than 5% of both male and female populations (Table 2.1).

Table 2.1. Institutional Population by Gender and Race/Ethnicity on June 30, 2018

Race/Ethnicity	Count			Percent		
	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total
Asian	8	61	69	0.2%	0.2%	0.2%
Black	450	10,146	10,596	13.6%	35.7%	33.4%
Hispanic	103	530	633	3.1%	1.9%	2.0%
Native American	26	81	107	0.8%	0.3%	0.3%
Unknown	-	32	32	0.0%	0.1%	0.1%
White	2,712	17,575	20,287	82.2%	61.8%	63.9%
Total	3,299	28,425	31,724	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Commitment age is the age on admission to an institution in a new commitment cycle. As seen in Table 2.2, ninety percent of the total incarcerated population enters a DOC correctional facility between 18 to 49 years of age. The most common age at prison commitment is 20 to 24 years for males (21.7% of all males) and between 25 to 29 years for females (23.2% of all females). Offenders, less than 20 years old at the time of commitment, account for 9.1 % of the incarcerated population. Persons committed at age 60 or older represent 1.6% of the population.

Table 2.3 displays current age data of incarcerated offenders. Eighty percent of the total incarcerated population in DOC correctional facility are between 18 to 49 years of age. The current population age trends reflect the aging of the most prominent cohorts of the commitment age. For the end of FY2018, the largest percent of offenders is between 25-29 years (17.0%) followed closely by the 30-34 years age group (16.6%); offenders less than 35 years old represent 43% of the incarcerated population. As with commitment age, the most common age range for current age differs by gender: for female offenders, 30-34 years (21.5% of all females); for males, 25-29 years (16.6% of all males). Male offenders are represented nearly equally in the 25-29 years and 30-34 years age groups with the combined groups accounting for one-third (33%) of the male population. Overall, the male and female populations show similar age distributions (Fig. 2.1).

Table 2.2. Institutional Population by Commitment Age, June 30, 2018

Commitment Age	Count			Percent		
	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total
Age 15 Or Less	1	14	15	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Age 16	3	57	60	0.1%	0.2%	0.2%
Age 17	6	310	316	0.2%	1.1%	1.0%
Age 18 To 19	99	2,399	2,498	3.0%	8.4%	7.9%
Age 20 To 24	588	6,180	6,768	17.8%	21.7%	21.3%
Age 25 To 29	767	5,087	5,854	23.2%	17.9%	18.5%
Age 30 To 34	651	4,265	4,916	19.7%	15.0%	15.5%
Age 35 To 39	495	3,410	3,905	15.0%	12.0%	12.3%
Age 40 To 44	289	2,457	2,746	8.8%	8.6%	8.7%
Age 45 To 49	202	1,764	1,966	6.1%	6.2%	6.2%
Age 50 To 54	129	1,271	1,400	3.9%	4.5%	4.4%
Age 55 To 59	50	707	757	1.5%	2.5%	2.4%
Age 60 To 64	18	301	319	0.5%	1.1%	1.0%
Age 65 To 69	1	130	131	0.0%	0.5%	0.4%
Age 70 And Over	-	73	73	0.0%	0.3%	0.2%
Total	3,299	28,425	31,724	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Table 2.3. Institutional Population by Current Age, June 30, 2018

Current Age	Count			Percent		
	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total
Age 16	-	3	3	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Age 17	2	9	11	0.1%	0.0%	0.0%
Age 18 To 19	12	191	203	0.4%	0.7%	0.6%
Age 20 To 24	265	2,503	2,768	8.0%	8.8%	8.7%
Age 25 To 29	668	4,725	5,393	20.2%	16.6%	17.0%
Age 30 To 34	710	4,572	5,282	21.5%	16.1%	16.6%
Age 35 To 39	603	4,389	4,992	18.3%	15.4%	15.7%
Age 40 To 44	376	3,297	3,673	11.4%	11.6%	11.6%
Age 45 To 49	306	2,735	3,041	9.3%	9.6%	9.6%
Age 50 To 54	181	2,265	2,446	5.5%	8.0%	7.7%
Age 55 To 59	105	1,941	2,046	3.2%	6.8%	6.4%
Age 60 To 64	52	1,012	1,064	1.6%	3.6%	3.4%
Age 65 To 69	9	443	452	0.3%	1.6%	1.4%
Age 70 And Over	10	340	350	0.3%	1.2%	1.1%
Total	3,299	28,425	31,724	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Figure 2.1. Age Group Distribution of Incarcerated Offenders on June 30, 2018

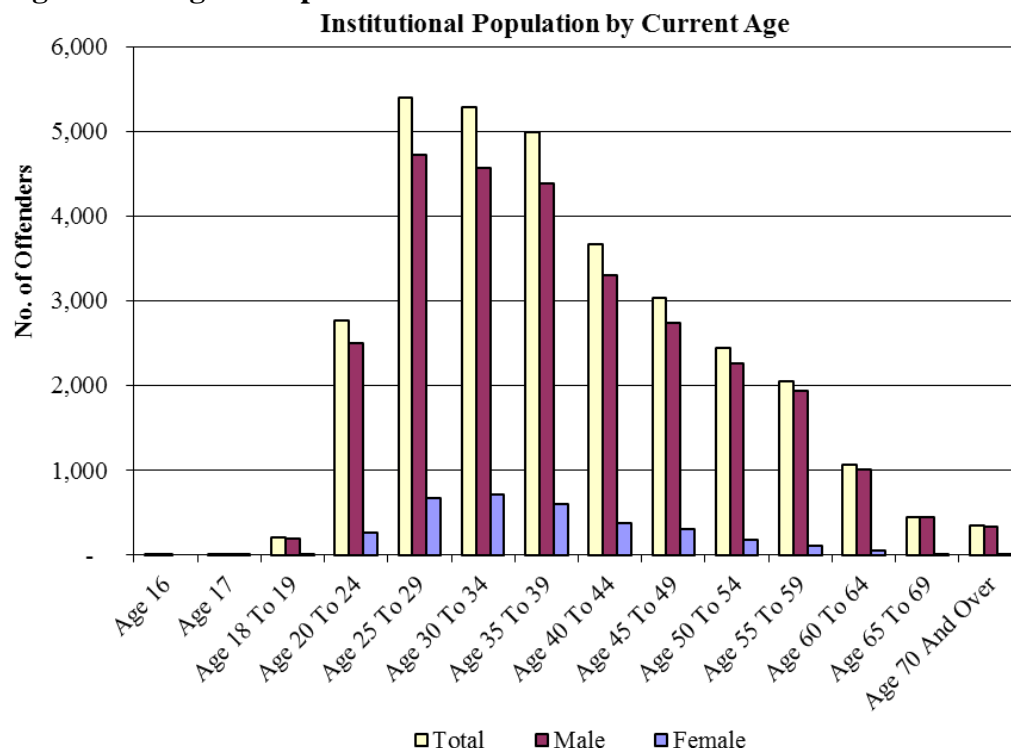


Table 2.4 reports the aging offender population (age 50 years and older) steadily increasing since FY2010; however, the rate of increase remains low at around 4% per year over the ten-year span. The aging male offenders make up 20% of the population in FY2018 and the average age increases by 0.6 years per annum since FY2010. While the numbers in the aging female population continue to increase, the average age remains consistently near 36.5 years from FY2009 to FY2018.

Table 2.4. Aging in the Institutional Population: Offenders Over 50 Years of Age, FY2009-18

Total	FY09	FY10	FY11	FY12	FY13	FY14	FY15	FY16	FY17	FY18
Age 50 and Over	4,551	4,519	4,827	5,229	5,486	5,744	6,033	6,250	6,397	6,365
Total Population	30,449	30,386	30,754	31,028	31,409	31,889	32,273	32,831	32,805	31,724
Percent of Aging Offenders	14.9%	14.9%	15.7%	16.9%	17.5%	18.0%	18.7%	19.0%	19.5%	20.1%
Average Age of Total Population	37.5	37.2	37.4	37.7	37.8	38.0	38.4	38.5	38.8	39.2

Female	FY09	FY10	FY11	FY12	FY13	FY14	FY15	FY16	FY17	FY18
Age 50 and Over	258	255	255	275	312	338	378	369	384	358
Total Female Population	2,461	2,339	2,485	2,627	2,745	2,977	3,239	3,385	3,440	3,299
Percent of Female Aging Offenders	10.5%	10.9%	10.3%	10.5%	11.4%	11.4%	11.7%	10.9%	11.2%	10.9%
Average Age of Female Population	36.8	36.5	36.3	36.2	36.4	36.5	36.6	36.5	36.6	36.7

Male	FY09	FY10	FY11	FY12	FY13	FY14	FY15	FY16	FY17	FY18
Age 50 and Over	4,293	4,264	4,572	4,954	5,174	5,406	5,655	5,881	6,013	6,007
Total Male Population	27,988	28,047	28,269	28,401	28,664	28,912	29,034	29,446	29,365	28,425
Percent of Male Aging Offenders	15.3%	15.2%	16.2%	17.4%	18.1%	18.7%	19.5%	20.0%	20.5%	21.1%
Average Age of Male Population	37.5	37.3	37.4	37.8	38.0	38.2	38.5	38.7	39.0	39.5

Offender Classification

Assessments are conducted on admission and during incarceration to classify an offender's health needs or skill levels. Some offenders may be 'unclassified' which includes recently admitted offenders who have not completed the classification process and offenders sentenced to 120-day programs. Statutory requirement states offenders admitted under a 120-day program are released within 120 days of admission if they successfully complete the program. Therefore, 120-day offenders do not receive a full classification upon admission due to the expected short prison stay.

The next four tables report offender classification levels as of June 30, 2018. A high school diploma/high school equivalency (HSD/HSE) education level is achieved by 71% percent of offenders and 74% of offenders achieve a semi-skilled or greater vocational classification. Education levels are similar for male and females. However, women have higher levels of vocational readiness; 60% of females are either 'skilled' or 'trained and skilled' whereas only 44% of males obtain these classifications. A majority of the offender population (52%) has no medical problems. Male and females utilize routine sick calls equally. Females are 2½ times more likely to require 24-hr nursing care than males (8.3% vs. 3.4%, respectively). Seventy-two percent of offenders have no or mild mental health problems. Females require more mental health services. The percentage of females needing clinic care or medication for mental health problems is nearly three times that of males. See Table 2.5.

In May 2013, reclassification of custody levels reduced the number from five to three. An offender's custody level is still determined by length of sentence and institutional behavior. Offenders with a low risk assessments are assessed with Level I custody (minimum), if the time to release is less than six years. Offenders with low risk but with six to twelve years to release are assessed with Level II custody (medium) and offenders with more than twelve years to release are at level III (maximum).

Offenders assessed with a low custody level may have this assessment overridden for reasons of poor institutional adjustment, charges pending, and, in the case of sex offenders, failure to complete the Missouri Sex Offender Program (MOSOP). The lowest percent of offenders are in Level III (high risk) custody for both males and females. However, males are more evenly distributed among the custody levels, while just over half of females are classified as Level I (low risk) custody (Table 2.6).

In 2003, DOC introduced the substance abuse screening instrument, Screening for Alcohol and Chemical Abuse (SACA). SACA classifies offenders on a scale from 1 to 5, where a score of "1" indicates no substance abuse or substance dependence while a "5" indicates a severe substance abuse or dependence problem. Most assessments are completed on admission to prison and at the start of field supervision (probation or parole). Most offenders (90%) require substance abuse education or treatment; the greatest proportion requires intermediate (six months) treatment (39%). This group accounts for 37% of male offenders and nearly half of all female offenders (Table 2.7).

Table 2.5. Incarcerated Offenders' Classification Levels on June 30, 2018

	Count			Percent*		
	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total

Educational Attainment

HSD/HSE	2,197	19,067	21,264	68.7%	71.4%	71.1%
9-12th Grade	188	1,648	1,836	5.9%	6.2%	6.1%
6-8th Grade	339	2,495	2,834	10.6%	9.3%	9.5%
4-5th Grade	321	1,864	2,185	10.0%	7.0%	7.3%
0-3rd Grade*	154	1,638	1,792	4.8%	6.1%	6.0%
Unclassified	100	1,713	1,813			
Total	3,299	28,425	31,724	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Vocational Readiness

Trained & Skilled	886	4,831	5,717	27.7%	18.1%	19.1%
Skilled	1,044	6,822	7,866	32.6%	25.5%	26.3%
Semi-skilled	392	8,109	8,501	12.3%	30.4%	28.4%
Unskilled	705	4,680	5,385	22.0%	17.5%	18.0%
No Skills or Training	172	2,270	2,442	5.4%	8.5%	8.2%
Unclassified	100	1,713	1,813			
Total	3,299	28,425	31,724	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Health Problems

No Medical Problems	1,580	13,912	15,492	49.4%	52.1%	51.8%
Routine Sick Calls	1,285	10,905	12,190	40.2%	40.8%	40.8%
Daily Nursing	63	947	1,010	2.0%	3.5%	3.4%
24-hour Nursing	267	900	1,167	8.3%	3.4%	3.9%
Residential Unit	4	48	52	0.1%	0.2%	0.2%
Unclassified	100	1,713	1,813			
Total	3,299	28,425	31,724	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Mental Health Problems

No Mental Health Problems	1,223	14,850	16,073	38.2%	55.6%	53.7%
Mild Impairment	920	7,572	8,492	28.8%	28.3%	28.4%
Clinic Care/Medication	1,017	3,910	4,927	31.8%	14.6%	16.5%
Serious Functional Impairment	39	362	401	1.2%	1.4%	1.3%
Severe Functional Impairment	-	18	18	0.0%	0.1%	0.1%
Unclassified	100	1,713	1,813			
Total	3,299	28,425	31,724	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

* Percent excludes unclassified offenders

Table 2.6. Incarcerated Population by Custody Level on June 30, 2018

	Count			Percent**		
	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total
C-1	1,806	10,041	11,847	56.5%	37.6%	39.6%
C-2	931	9,335	10,266	29.1%	34.9%	34.3%
C-3	462	7,336	7,798	14.4%	27.5%	26.1%
Unclassified	100	1,713	1,813			
Total	3,299	28,425	31,724	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

** Percent excludes unclassified offenders

Table 2.7. Institutional Offenders by Substance Abuse Classification Assessment and Treatment Needs on June 30, 2018

Most Recent SACA	Count			Percent*		
	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total
No Assessment	86	2,896	2,982			
No Substance Abuse	225	2,601	2,826	7.0%	10.2%	9.8%
Slight-Requires SA education	208	3,038	3,246	6.5%	11.9%	11.3%
Moderate-Requires short term treatment**	662	7,437	8,099	20.6%	29.1%	28.2%
Significant-Requires intermediate treatment (6 months) [†]	1,573	9,486	11,059	49.0%	37.2%	38.5%
Severe/chronic-Requires long term treatment (12 month) [†]	545	2,967	3,512	17.0%	11.6%	12.2%
Total	3,299	28,425	31,724	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

*Percent calculation excludes offenders with No Assessment.

**Treatment can be institutional or community

[†] Treatment is institutional

3. Sentencing

Sentences by Sentencing County

Table 3.1. Top Twenty Sentencing Counties of Incarcerated Offenders on June 30, 2018

Total				
Rank	County	Count	Average Sentence* (yrs)	Percent of Total
1	St. Louis City	4,066	17.9	12.8%
2	St. Louis Cnty	2,740	14.8	8.6%
3	Jackson	2,687	17.2	8.5%
4	Greene	1,584	11.9	5.0%
5	St. Charles	1,180	12.5	3.7%
6	Buchanan	834	12.1	2.6%
7	Boone	817	12.9	2.6%
8	St. Francois	756	13.0	2.4%
9	Clay	733	12.9	2.3%
10	Jefferson	706	11.7	2.2%
11	Jasper	512	12.6	1.6%
12	Cape Girardeau	496	10.7	1.6%
13	Lafayette	480	11.3	1.5%
14	Phelps	401	11.8	1.3%
15	Platte	386	12.7	1.2%
16	Warren	383	11.3	1.2%
17	Cole	382	13.1	1.2%
18	Butler	373	9.5	1.2%
19	Franklin	368	9.2	1.2%
20	Taney	328	11.1	1.0%
Total Top 20 Counties		20,212	14.3	63.7%
Total All Other Counties		11,512	10.5	36.3%
Total All Counties		31,724	12.9	100.0%

*Life sentences computed as 30 years.

Females					Males				
Rank	County	Count	Average Sentence* (yrs)	Percent of Total	Rank	County	Count	Average Sentence* (yrs)	Percent of Total
1	St. Louis Cnty	173	9.7	5.2%	1	St. Louis City	3,899	18.1	13.7%
2	St. Louis City	167	13.8	5.1%	2	Jackson	2,574	17.4	9.1%
3	Greene	166	9.3	5.0%	3	St. Louis Cnty	2,567	15.2	9.0%
4	St. Charles	129	8.4	3.9%	4	Greene	1,418	12.2	5.0%
5	St. Francois	120	11.3	3.6%	5	St. Charles	1,051	13.0	3.7%
6	Jackson	113	13.3	3.4%	6	Buchanan	740	12.4	2.6%
7	Buchanan	94	9.0	2.8%	7	Boone	724	13.3	2.5%
8	Boone	93	9.2	2.8%	8	Clay	647	13.4	2.3%
9	Jefferson	87	9.3	2.6%	9	St. Francois	636	13.3	2.2%
10	Clay	86	9.0	2.6%	10	Jefferson	619	12.0	2.2%
11	Lafayette	76	9.1	2.3%	11	Jasper	457	12.9	1.6%
12	Butler	67	7.1	2.0%	12	Cape Girardeau	433	11.4	1.5%
13	Cape Girardeau	63	5.4	1.9%	13	Lafayette	404	11.7	1.4%
14	Warren	61	8.5	1.8%	14	Cole	356	13.5	1.3%
15	Pulaski	57	8.4	1.7%	15	Phelps	351	12.2	1.2%
16	Jasper	55	10.2	1.7%	16	Platte	349	13.2	1.2%
17	Laclede	55	8.9	1.7%	17	Warren	322	11.8	1.1%
18	Phelps	50	8.9	1.5%	18	Franklin	319	9.7	1.1%
19	Franklin	49	6.1	1.5%	19	Butler	306	10.0	1.1%
20	Saline	47	9.9	1.4%	20	Taney	289	11.5	1.0%
Total Top 20 Counties		1,808	9.7	54.8%	Total Top 20 Counties		18,461	14.7	64.9%
Total All Other Counties		1,491	8.0	45.2%	Total All Other Counties		9,964	10.9	35.1%
Total All Counties		3,299	8.9	100.0%	Total All Counties		28,425	13.4	100.0%

*Life sentences computed as 30 years

Table 3.2. Incarcerations by Sentencing County, June 30, 2018 (excludes out-of-state)

County	Count	Average Sentence (yrs)	Percent of Total
Adair	123	10.1	0.39%
Andrew	55	10.2	0.17%
Atchison	11	11.5	0.03%
Audrain	177	13.0	0.56%
Barry	189	9.7	0.60%
Barton	43	11.1	0.14%
Bates	101	9.4	0.32%
Benton	86	10.8	0.27%
Bollinger	58	9.7	0.18%
Boone	817	13.3	2.59%
Buchanan	834	12.4	2.64%
Butler	373	10.0	1.18%
Caldwell	68	10.3	0.22%
Callaway	315	10.7	1.00%
Camden	224	12.2	0.71%
Cape Girardeau	496	11.4	1.57%
Carroll	59	12.8	0.19%
Carter	16	12.6	0.05%
Cass	241	12.9	0.76%
Cedar	59	12.0	0.19%
Chariton	47	14.2	0.15%
Christian	310	11.2	0.98%
Clark	38	9.7	0.12%
Clay	733	13.4	2.32%
Clinton	83	12.3	0.26%
Cole	382	13.5	1.21%
Cooper	127	11.0	0.40%
Crawford	259	11.1	0.82%
Dade	32	8.2	0.10%
Dallas	87	10.5	0.28%
Daviess	85	12.2	0.27%
Dekalb	110	13.3	0.35%
Dent	126	13.5	0.40%
Douglas	71	9.1	0.22%
Dunklin	321	10.6	1.02%
Franklin	368	9.7	1.17%
Gasconade	45	12.2	0.14%
Gentry	15	10.5	0.05%
Greene	1584	12.2	5.02%
Grundy	59	10.7	0.19%
Harrison	61	10.4	0.19%
Henry	210	10.3	0.67%
Hickory	45	7.8	0.14%
Holt	25	9.5	0.08%
Howard	50	10.7	0.16%
Howell	110	10.9	0.35%
Iron	90	12.8	0.29%
Jackson	2687	17.4	8.51%
Jasper	512	12.9	1.62%
Jefferson	706	12.0	2.24%
Johnson	203	13.2	0.64%
Knox	9	13.0	0.03%
Laclede	292	11.3	0.92%
Lafayette	480	11.7	1.52%
Lawrence	279	9.2	0.88%
Lewis	23	13.9	0.07%
Lincoln	226	12.1	0.72%
Linn	63	9.4	0.20%

County	Count	Average Sentence (yrs)	Percent of Total
Livingston	164	11.1	0.52%
Macon	59	12.1	0.19%
Madison	55	11.7	0.17%
Maries	33	10.9	0.10%
Marion	230	11.9	0.73%
Mcdonald	122	11.1	0.39%
Mercer	25	13.5	0.08%
Miller	159	9.5	0.50%
Mississippi	168	11.8	0.53%
Moniteau	59	10.2	0.19%
Monroe	48	13.4	0.15%
Montgomery	125	13.2	0.40%
Morgan	174	11.0	0.55%
New Madrid	250	11.9	0.79%
Newton	143	10.4	0.45%
Nodaway	73	8.9	0.23%
Oregon	20	13.7	0.06%
Osage	17	10.9	0.05%
Ozark	44	12.8	0.14%
Pemiscot	183	11.3	0.58%
Perry	101	10.5	0.32%
Pettis	292	10.6	0.92%
Phelps	401	12.2	1.27%
Pike	130	10.4	0.41%
Platte	386	13.2	1.22%
Polk	159	8.7	0.50%
Pulaski	301	12.8	0.95%
Putnam	25	7.6	0.08%
Ralls	64	12.4	0.20%
Randolph	264	11.8	0.84%
Ray	122	11.6	0.39%
Reynolds	40	9.7	0.13%
Ripley	85	9.3	0.27%
Saline	303	11.9	0.96%
Schuyler	11	8.7	0.03%
Scotland	19	8.3	0.06%
Scott	324	9.9	1.03%
Shannon	15	12.7	0.05%
Shelby	27	10.7	0.09%
St. Charles	1,180	13.0	3.74%
St. Clair	71	12.4	0.22%
St. Francois	756	13.3	2.39%
St. Louis City	4,066	18.1	12.88%
St. Louis Cnty	2,740	15.2	8.68%
Ste. Genevieve	110	12.1	0.35%
Stoddard	273	9.5	0.86%
Stone	144	10.9	0.46%
Sullivan	23	9.1	0.07%
Taney	328	11.5	1.04%
Texas	201	9.6	0.64%
Vernon	117	9.5	0.37%
Warren	383	11.8	1.21%
Washington	243	12.9	0.77%
Wayne	108	11.3	0.34%
Webster	181	9.9	0.57%
Worth	8	11.3	0.03%
Wright	128	7.5	0.41%
Total All Counties	31,578	13.0	100.0%

Offense Groups and Demographics

The most serious crime charged to an incarcerated offender determines his/her offense group classification. The frequency of an offense group varies by gender. Among male offenders incarcerated at the end of FY2018, the greatest numbers are sentenced for violent offenses (39%) followed by nonviolent offenses (23%). The most numerous offenses for females are drug offenses (38%) followed by nonviolent offenses (31%) See Table 3.3. Average sentences are longer for males than females in all offense categories with an overall average of 4.5 years longer for men than women (Table 3.4).

Table 3.3. Incarcerations by Offense Group, June 30, 2018

Offense Group*	Count			Percent		
	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total
Violent	787	11,143	11,930	23.9%	39.2%	37.6%
Sex and Child Abuse	172	4,811	4,983	5.2%	16.9%	15.7%
Nonviolent	1,006	6,603	7,609	30.5%	23.2%	24.0%
Drug	1,251	4,991	6,242	37.9%	17.6%	19.7%
DWI	83	877	960	2.5%	3.1%	3.0%
Total	3,299	28,425	31,724	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Table 3.4. Average Sentences by Offense Group for Offenders Incarcerated on June 30, 2018.

Offense Group*	Average Sentence (yrs)		
	Female	Male	Total
Violent	14.8	17.5	17.4
Sex and Child Abuse	10.9	17.8	17.6
Nonviolent	6.5	7.3	7.2
Drug	7.0	8.8	8.5
DWI	6.4	7.4	7.3
Total	8.9	13.4	12.9

* Violent offenses include homicide, robbery, assault, kidnapping, arson 1st, armed criminal action and serious weapons offenses (felony class A or B). Sex offenses include RSMo 566 sex offenses and RSMo 568 child abuse offenses, excluding non-support. Drug offenses include RSMo 195 and 579 offenses. DWI includes Blood Alcohol Content (BAC) offenses. Nonviolent offenses are other offenses including property offenses, public order offenses, other weapons offenses and other traffic offenses. Life sentences are computed at 30 years.

The data on felony classes in Tables 3.5 and 3.6 reflect the changes on January 1, 2017 to the Missouri's criminal code. The revised criminal code has the addition of a class E felony. This new code also introduces a new class C and reclassified class C and D felonies to class D and E respectively.

The data are a mixture of old and new code classifications. More offenders, both male and female, are sentenced with D class felonies (35% of males; 58% of females). Almost half of all males are charged with class A or B felonies. Males have nearly double the percent of class A felonies as

females (25% vs 13% respectively). Males also have a lengthier average sentence for all felony classes than females with the greater differences observable in class A, B, and unclassified felonies (Table 3.6). For all offenders serving life sentences, nearly 40% are without parole. This percentage is the same for both sexes (Table 3.7). For life sentences by racial/ethnic groups, 37% of white and 43% of black offenders have sentences without parole (Table 3.8).

Table 3.5. Incarceration by Felony Class, June 30, 2018

Felony Class	Count			Percent		
	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total
A	420	7,180	7,600	12.7%	25.3%	24.0%
B	690	6,590	7,280	20.9%	23.2%	22.9%
C	62	292	354	1.9%	1.0%	1.1%
D	1,913	9,923	11,836	58.0%	34.9%	37.3%
E	153	1,399	1,552	4.6%	4.9%	4.9%
Interstate	1	25	26	0.0%	0.1%	0.1%
Unclassified	60	3,016	3,076	1.8%	10.6%	9.7%
Total	3,299	28,425	31,724	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Table 3.6. Average Sentence by Felony Class for Incarcerated Offenders, June 30, 2018

Felony Class*	Average Sentence (yrs)		
	Female	Male	Total
A	20.8	22.9	22.8
B	9.8	11.3	11.2
C	8.2	8.5	8.5
D	6.2	7.3	7.1
E	4.2	4.6	4.6
Interstate	-	-	-
Unclassified	16.2	19.9	19.8
Total	9.2	13.8	13.3

*The revised criminal code, introduced on January 1, 2017, began a new class C felony and a new class E felony. Former class C and D felonies were reclassified as class D and E felonies.

Table 3.7. Life Sentences by Gender, June 30, 2018.

	Female	Male	Total
Life without Parole **	41	1,126	1,167
Life with Parole	65	1,670	1,735
Total	106	2,796	2,902

** Life without Parole includes offenders sentenced to 50-year incarceration for Capital Murder.

Table 3.8. Life Sentences by Race/Ethnicity, June 30, 2018.

	Asian	Black	Hispanic	Native Am.	White	Total
Life without Parole**	4	642	13	8	499	1,167
Life with Parole	2	850	38	5	839	1,735
Total	6	1,492	51	13	1,338	2,902

** Life without Parole includes offenders sentenced to 50-year incarceration for Capital Murder.

Top Twenty Offenses

The next five tables contain data on the top twenty offenses in the incarcerated population. The top twenty offenses account for 66% of the most serious crimes committed by offenders when tallied on June 30, 2018 (Table 3.9). Felony possession of illicit drugs ranks first at 8% of all offenses. The top twenty female offenses contain 73% of all female offenders with the two most numerous offenses being drug related (Table 3.10). Males exhibit a wider range of offenses (than females) with only 66% of offenders accounted for in the top twenty offenses (Table 3.11). The top twenty offenses among male offenders contain more personal assault offenses compared with female offenders. Top twenty offenses are similar among racial/ethnic groups; however, disparities exist in the frequency of offenses (Tables 3.12 and 3.13). Drug offenses occur more frequently in the white and other races/ethnicities incarcerated population while robbery and homicide offenses rank higher among the black incarcerated population.

Table 3.9. Top Twenty Offenses for Total Incarcerated Population, June 30, 2018.

Rank	Charge Code	Offense Description	Count	Ave. Sent. (yrs)	Total
1	195.202-001	POSS CONTROLLED SUBSTANCE-FELONY	2,637	6.3	8.4%
2	195.211-002	DIST DEL MANUF CONTR SUB	2,238	10.8	7.1%
3	569.020-001	ROBBERY 1ST DEGREE	2,200	17.5	7.0%
4	565.021-001	MURDER 2ND DEGREE	2,008	25.2	6.4%
5	569.170-001	BURGLARY 2ND DEG	1,639	8.1	5.2%
6	565.020-001	MURDER 1ST DEGREE	1,124	29.8	3.6%
7	569.030-001	ROBBERY 2ND DEGREE	1,069	10.6	3.4%
8	569.160-001	BURGLARY 1ST DEG	889	10.5	2.8%
9	565.050-001	ASSAULT 1ST DEGREE OR ATTEMPT - S	737	19.8	2.3%
10	565.073-003	DOMESTIC ASSAULT-2ND DEGREE	725	6.9	2.3%
11	566.062-001	STATUTORY SODOMY - FIRST DEGREE	658	18.8	2.1%
12	569.080-002	TAMPER WITH MOTOR VEH-1ST DEG	653	6.8	2.1%
13	570.030-009	THEFT-\$500/MORE-LESS \$25000	648	7.5	2.1%
14	570.090-001	FORGERY	619	6.9	2.0%
15	565.060-001	ASSAULT 2ND DEGREE	595	8.0	1.9%
16	566.067-003	CHILD MOLEST-1ST DEGREE	594	11.4	1.9%
17	566.062-002	STAT SODOMY-1ST DEG-PERS UND 14	477	18.5	1.5%
18	570.080-002	RECEIVING STOLEN PROPERTY	462	6.3	1.5%
19	565.050-002	ASSAULT 1ST DEGREE OR ATTEMPT	360	11.9	1.1%
20	571.015-001	ARMED CRIMINAL ACTION	339	19.3	1.1%
Total Top 20 Offenses			20,671	13.4	65.5%
Total All Other Offenses			10,907	12	34.5%
Total All Offenses			31,578	13.0	100.0%

Life sentences computed as 30 years. Offense counts include attempt, accessory and conspiracy, which are sentenced at one felony class lower.

Table 3.10. Top Twenty Offenses for Female Incarcerated Offenders, June 30, 2018

Rank	Charge Code	Offense Description	Count	Ave. Sent. (yrs)	Total
1	195.202-001	POSS CONTROLLED SUBSTANCE-FELONY	656	5.7	19.9%
2	195.211-002	DIST DEL MANUF CONTR SUB	319	9.8	9.7%
3	570.090-001	FORGERY	209	6.6	6.3%
4	565.021-001	MURDER 2ND DEGREE	180	23.4	5.5%
5	569.170-001	BURGLARY 2ND DEG	166	7.4	5.0%
6	570.030-009	THEFT-\$500/MORE-LESS \$25000	118	7.1	3.6%
7	579.015-001	POSSESS CONTROL SUBSTANCE EXCEPT	117	4.3	3.6%
8	569.080-002	TAMPER WITH MOTOR VEH-1ST DEG	85	5.8	2.6%
9	569.030-001	ROBBERY 2ND DEGREE	79	9.4	2.4%
10	569.020-001	ROBBERY 1ST DEGREE	66	14.0	2.0%
11	565.060-001	ASSAULT 2ND DEGREE	54	7.0	1.6%
12	570.080-002	RECEIVING STOLEN PROPERTY	52	5.7	1.6%
13	565.020-001	MURDER 1ST DEGREE	48	27.3	1.5%
14	565.050-001	ASSAULT 1ST DEGREE OR ATTEMPT - S	48	16.9	1.5%
15	569.160-001	BURGLARY 1ST DEG	43	8.0	1.3%
16	568.045-001	ENDANGERING WELFARE OF A CHILD-1S	36	6.0	1.1%
17	579.020-004	DELIVER CONTROL SUBSTANCE EXCPT 3	32	6.9	1.0%
18	565.073-003	DOMESTIC ASSAULT-2ND DEGREE	31	5.6	0.9%
19	565.050-002	ASSAULT 1ST DEGREE OR ATTEMPT	29	11.1	0.9%
20	570.120-001	PASSING BAD CHECK-\$500 OR MORE	29	6.7	0.9%
		Total Top 20 Female Offenses	2,397	8.9	72.7%
		Total All Other Female Offenses	898	8.9	27.3%
		Total All Female Offenses	3,295	8.9	100.0%

Life sentences computed as 30 years. Offense counts include attempt, accessory and conspiracy, which are sentenced at one felony class lower.

Table 3.11. Top Twenty Offenses for Male Incarcerated Offenders, June 30, 2018

Rank	Charge Code	Offense Description	Count	Ave. Sent. (yrs)	Total
1	569.020-001	ROBBERY 1ST DEGREE	2,134	17.6	7.5%
2	195.202-001	POSS CONTROLLED SUBSTANCE-FELONY	1,981	6.6	7.0%
3	195.211-002	DIST DEL MANUF CONTR SUB	1,919	10.9	6.8%
4	565.021-001	MURDER 2ND DEGREE	1,828	25.4	6.5%
5	569.170-001	BURGLARY 2ND DEG	1,473	8.1	5.2%
6	565.020-001	MURDER 1ST DEGREE	1,076	29.9	3.8%
7	569.030-001	ROBBERY 2ND DEGREE	990	10.7	3.5%
8	569.160-001	BURGLARY 1ST DEG	846	10.6	3.0%
9	565.073-003	DOMESTIC ASSAULT-2ND DEGREE	694	6.9	2.5%
10	565.050-001	ASSAULT 1ST DEGREE OR ATTEMPT - S	689	20.0	2.4%
11	566.062-001	STATUTORY SODOMY - FIRST DEGREE	643	18.9	2.3%
12	566.067-003	CHILD MOLEST-1ST DEGREE	584	11.4	2.1%
13	569.080-002	TAMPER WITH MOTOR VEH-1ST DEG	568	7.0	2.0%
14	565.060-001	ASSAULT 2ND DEGREE	541	8.1	1.9%
15	570.030-009	THEFT-\$500/MORE-LESS \$25000	530	7.6	1.9%
16	566.062-002	STAT SODOMY-1ST DEG-PERS UND 14	472	18.5	1.7%
17	570.080-002	RECEIVING STOLEN PROPERTY	410	6.4	1.4%
18	570.090-001	FORGERY	410	7.1	1.4%
19	577.010-003	DWI-ALCOHOL - CHRONIC OFFENDER	393	9.3	1.4%
20	579.015-001	POSSESS CONTROL SUBSTANCE EXCEPT	336	4.9	1.2%
Total Top 20 Male Offenses			18,517	13.6	65.5%
Total All Other Male Offenses			9,766	13.2	34.5%
Total All Male Offenses			28,283	13.4	100.0%

Life sentences computed as 30 years. Offense counts include attempt, accessory and conspiracy, which are sentenced at one felony class lower.

Table 3.12. Top Twenty Offenses for White, Hispanic, Native American & Asian Offenders Incarcerated on June 30, 2018

Rank	Charge Code	Offense Description	Count	Ave. Sent. (yrs)	Total
1	195.202-001	POSS CONTROLLED SUBSTANCE-FELONY	2,216	6.2	10.5%
2	195.211-002	DIST DEL MANUF CONTR SUB	1,720	10.8	8.1%
3	569.170-001	BURGLARY 2ND DEG	1,271	8.0	6.0%
4	565.021-001	MURDER 2ND DEGREE	854	25.9	4.0%
5	569.160-001	BURGLARY 1ST DEG	584	10.3	2.8%
6	569.020-001	ROBBERY 1ST DEGREE	568	17.5	2.7%
7	565.073-003	DOMESTIC ASSAULT-2ND DEGREE	542	6.9	2.6%
8	569.080-002	TAMPER WITH MOTOR VEH-1ST DEG	531	6.5	2.5%
9	570.090-001	FORGERY	527	6.9	2.5%
10	570.030-009	THEFT-\$500/MORE-LESS \$25000	523	7.6	2.5%
11	566.067-003	CHILD MOLEST-1ST DEGREE	521	11.3	2.5%
12	566.062-001	STATUTORY SODOMY - FIRST DEGREE	510	19.1	2.4%
13	565.020-001	MURDER 1ST DEGREE	506	29.6	2.4%
14	569.030-001	ROBBERY 2ND DEGREE	445	10.8	2.1%
15	565.060-001	ASSAULT 2ND DEGREE	411	8.2	1.9%
16	566.062-002	STAT SODOMY-1ST DEG-PERS UND 14	404	18.4	1.9%
17	579.015-001	POSSESS CONTROL SUBSTANCE EXCEPT	396	4.7	1.9%
18	577.010-003	DWI-ALCOHOL - CHRONIC OFFENDER	390	9.2	1.8%
19	570.080-002	RECEIVING STOLEN PROPERTY	379	6.4	1.8%
20	565.050-001	ASSAULT 1ST DEGREE OR ATTEMPT - S	320	20.0	1.5%
Total Top 20 Non-Black Offenses			13,618	11.4	64.5%
Total All Other Non-Black Offenses			7,510	11.4	35.5%
Total All Non-Black Offenses			21,128	11.4	100.0%

Life sentences computed as 30 years. Offense counts include attempt, accessory and conspiracy, which are sentenced at one felony class lower.

Table 3.13. Top Twenty Offenses for Black Offenders Incarcerated on June 30, 2018

Rank	Charge Code	Offense Description	Count	Ave. Sent. (yrs)	Total
1	569.020-001	ROBBERY 1ST DEGREE	1,632	17.5	15.4%
2	565.021-001	MURDER 2ND DEGREE	1,154	24.7	10.9%
3	569.030-001	ROBBERY 2ND DEGREE	624	10.5	5.9%
4	565.020-001	MURDER 1ST DEGREE	618	29.9	5.8%
5	195.211-002	DIST DEL MANUF CONTR SUB	518	10.8	4.9%
6	195.202-001	POSS CONTROLLED SUBSTANCE-FELONY	421	7.2	4.0%
7	565.050-001	ASSAULT 1ST DEGREE OR ATTEMPT - S	417	19.7	3.9%
8	569.170-001	BURGLARY 2ND DEG	368	8.4	3.5%
9	569.160-001	BURGLARY 1ST DEG	305	10.8	2.9%
10	571.015-001	ARMED CRIMINAL ACTION	195	18.5	1.8%
11	565.060-001	ASSAULT 2ND DEGREE	184	7.7	1.7%
12	565.073-003	DOMESTIC ASSAULT-2ND DEGREE	183	7.0	1.7%
13	565.050-002	ASSAULT 1ST DEGREE OR ATTEMPT	161	12.2	1.5%
14	566.062-001	STATUTORY SODOMY - FIRST DEGREE	148	18.1	1.4%
15	570.030-009	THEFT-\$500/MORE-LESS \$25000	125	7.1	1.2%
16	566.030-996	FORCIBLE RAPE/ATTEMPT FORC RAPE W	123	28.5	1.2%
17	569.080-002	TAMPER WITH MOTOR VEH-1ST DEG	122	8.0	1.2%
18	566.030-997	FORCIBLE RAPE - FORCIBLE COMPULSI	120	25.4	1.1%
19	571.070-001	POSSESSION OF FIREARM	118	7.4	1.1%
20	566.032-001	STAT RAPE-1ST DEG-PERS UNDER 14	99	17.6	0.9%
Total Top 20 Black Offenses			7,635	16.7	72.1%
Total All Other Black Offenses			2,961	13.8	27.9%
Total All Black Offenses			10,596	15.9	100.0%

Life sentences computed as 30 years. Offense counts include attempt, accessory and conspiracy, which are sentenced at one felony class lower.

Dangerous Felony Offenses

The percent of incarcerated offenders with dangerous felon classification reveals an increase from 16.4% in FY2009 to 21.4% in FY2018 (Table 3.14). Robbery 1st degree remains the most frequent charge among dangerous felonies. It is important to note that Murder 1st degree is not classified as a dangerous felony but instead is a separate offense with a penalty of capital punishment or life without parole (Chapter 10.).

The number of offenders with life sentences rises steadily from FY2008 to FY2017 but a inconsequential decrease occurs in FY2018 (Table 3.15). However, their percentage of the total incarcerated population hovers around 9%.

Table 3.14. Offenders Serving 85% of Sentence, on June 30th of Years 2009 to 2018

RSMO	Misouri Charge Code / Offense Description	FY2009	FY2010	FY2011	FY2012	FY2013	FY2014	FY2015	FY2016	FY2017	FY2018
565.021	MURDER 2ND DEG-VEHICULAR/INTOX	8	9	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	9
565.021	MURDER 2ND DEGR VEHICULAR-INTOXICATED	-	-	-	-	1	1	2	2	3	3
565.021	MURDER 2ND DEGREE	1,306	1,389	1,460	1,533	1,556	1,612	1,627	1,673	1,712	1,733
565.021	MURDER 2ND DEGREE - FELONY MURDER	-	-	6	15	29	49	77	104	115	126
566.030	ATM FORC RAPE-WEP/INJ->1/VIC<12	5	4	5	6	6	6	6	7	7	8
566.030	ATTEMPT FORCIBLE RAPE	7	8	8	9	10	13	13	14	15	15
566.030	FORC RAPE-INJ/WEP->1PRSN/VIC<12	33	39	43	48	56	58	56	51	52	50
566.030	FORCIBLE RAPE	116	115	113	107	104	98	95	90	88	81
566.030	FORCIBLE RAPE - FORCIBLE COMPULSION	86	110	122	138	155	175	186	190	188	186
566.030	FORCIBLE RAPE/ATTEMPT FORC RAPE W/WEAPON	97	93	86	84	75	72	74	70	63	63
566.030	RAPE OR ATTEMPTED RAPE - 1ST DEGREE	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	16	26	37
566.030	RAPE OR ATTEMPTED RAPE - 1ST DEGREE - VI	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
566.030	RAPE OR ATTEMPTED RAPE - 1ST DEGREE - WA	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	1
566.030	RAPE OR ATTEMPTED RAPE 1ST DEGREE	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	4	8
566.032	ATMP STAT RAPE-1ST-INJ/WEP-VIC <12	-	-	3	3	2	3	3	4	3	5
566.032	STAT RAPE-1ST DEG-PERS UNDER 14	33	39	39	47	44	47	53	52	58	69
566.032	STAT RAPE-1ST-WEAP/MULTI-UND 12	25	30	41	52	66	71	76	84	90	99
566.032	STATUTORY RAPE OR ATTEMPTED STATUTORY RA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
566.060	ATM FORC SOD-WEP/INJ->1PER/VIC<12	1	1	1	1	1	-	-	-	-	-
566.060	ATTEMPT FORCIBLE SODOMY	1	3	3	3	5	5	6	5	6	7
566.060	FORC SODOMY-W WPN OR INJ	38	36	36	35	32	31	27	25	26	24
566.060	FORC SODOMY-WEP/INJ->1 PER/VIC<12	12	16	20	21	23	26	28	27	27	27
566.060	FORCIBLE SODOMY-DEV SEXUAL INT	43	54	69	75	82	91	96	96	102	98
566.060	SODOMY	49	45	39	35	35	35	32	30	28	26
566.060	SODOMY OR ATTEMPTED SODOMY - 1ST DEGREE	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	15	24	37
566.060	SODOMY OR ATTEMPTED, 1ST DEGREE - SERIOU	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	2	1
566.062	ATMP STAT SOD-1ST-INJ/WEP-VIC<12	-	1	1	2	-	1	1	1	4	4
566.062	ATMPT STAT SODOMY-1ST DEG-PERS<14	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	4	4
566.062	STAT SODOMY-1ST DEG-PERS UND 14	124	147	161	178	184	191	191	192	192	194
566.062	STATUTORY SODOMY - FIRST DEGREE	101	156	209	262	323	372	437	500	538	562
566.062	STATUTORY SODOMY/ATTEMPT STATUTORY SOD	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10
569.020	ROBBERY 1ST DEGREE	1,979	2,034	2,068	2,128	2,121	2,154	2,145	2,109	2,047	1,948
565.050	ASSAULT 1ST DEGREE OR ATTEMPT	384	381	379	361	356	349	344	336	343	341
565.050	ASSAULT 1ST DEGREE OR ATTEMPT - SERIOUS	564	592	617	636	668	665	675	680	695	678
565.052	ASSAULT - 2ND DEGREE - SPECIAL VICTIM	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7
565.072	DOM ASLT-1ST DEG-PERS DV OFNDR	-	1	1	1	1	1	-	-	-	-
565.072	DOM ASSLT 1ST DEG SER INJ	42	53	66	75	85	90	99	113	123	132
565.072	DOMESTIC ASLT-1ST DEG-PRIOR	1	2	2	2	2	2	5	4	4	5
565.072	DOMESTIC ASSAULT - 1ST DEGREE	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
565.072	DOMESTIC ASSAULT - 1ST DEGREE - SERIOUS	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
565.072	DOMESTIC ASSAULT-1ST DEG-PERSISTENT	-	-	-	2	3	3	4	6	5	4
565.072	DOMESTIC ASSLT 1ST DEGREE	71	73	78	81	86	85	92	92	98	101
565.072	DOMESTIC ASSLT-1ST DEG-PREV OFNS	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	2
565.081	ASLT/ATTPT EMRGNCY/P&P PERSN-1ST	-	1	2	2	2	2	3	3	2	2
565.081	ASSLT/ATMPT ON L/E, ETC.-1ST DEG	46	49	51	61	61	69	76	100	106	116
565.110	KIDNAPPING - FACILITATING A FELONY - INF	104	99	91	88	86	87	85	81	84	79
577.010	DWI - HABITUAL	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4
	Total Dangerous Felons Incarcerated	4,909	5,400	5,696	5,935	6,209	6,375	6,582	6,746	6,905	7,018
	Total Population Incarcerated	29,997	30,449	30,386	30,754	31,028	31,409	31,889	32,273	32,831	32,805
	Percent of Total Population Who Are Dangerous Felons	16.4%	17.7%	18.7%	19.3%	20.0%	20.3%	20.6%	20.9%	21.0%	21.4%

Table 3.15. Incarcerated Offenders Serving Life Sentences, FY2009 to FY2018

	FY09	FY10	FY11	FY12	FY13	FY14	FY15	FY16	FY17	FY18
Life without Parole	995	1,023	1,041	1,062	1,088	1,111	1,138	1,149	1,161	1,167
Life with Parole	1,647	1,671	1,680	1,698	1,711	1,720	1,732	1,742	1,749	1,735
Total	2,642	2,694	2,721	2,760	2,799	2,831	2,870	2,891	2,910	2,902

4. Comparison with the Institutional Population of June 30, 2013

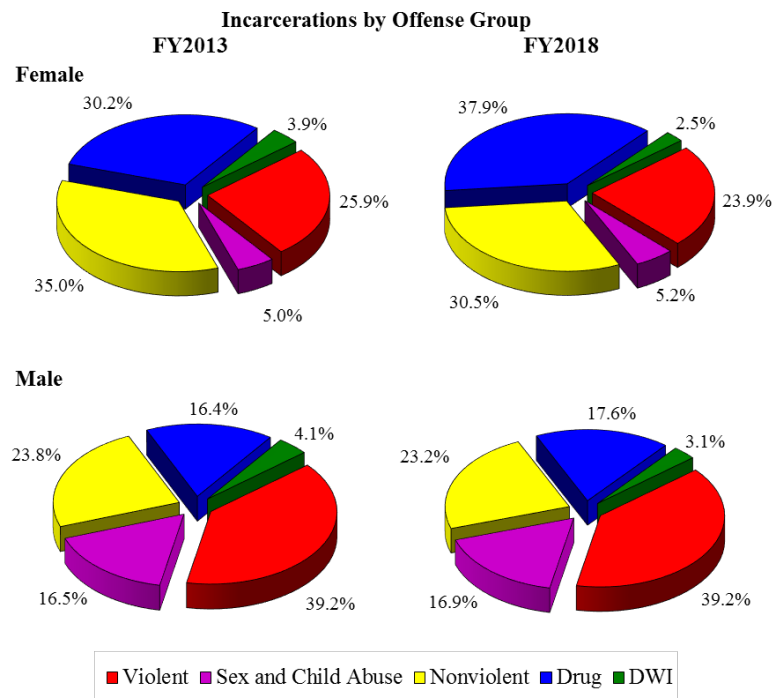
Offense Groups

From FY2013 to FY2018, the female incarcerated population increases by 20% while the male population decreases 1% (Table 4.1). The largest increase in offense groups, for female, occurs in drug-related offenses (51% increase) which represent 38% of all offenses among the female population in FY2018. For males, the largest increase among offense groups is also in drug offenses (6%). Male offenders are more likely than females to be sentenced for violent and sex and child abuse offenses (Fig. 4.1). Both male and female offenders have a decrease in number and percent of DWI (driving while intoxicated) offenses when comparing FY2013 to FY2018.

Table 4.1. Five-year Comparison of Institutional Population by Offense Group, FY2013 and FY2018 Cohort

Offense Group	FY2013			FY2018			Percent Change		
	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total
Violent	710	11,233	11,943	787	11,143	11,930	10.8%	-0.8%	-0.1%
Sex and Child Abuse	138	4,728	4,866	172	4,811	4,983	24.6%	1.8%	2.4%
Nonviolent	961	6,834	7,795	1,006	6,603	7,609	4.7%	-3.4%	-2.4%
Drug	830	4,704	5,534	1,251	4,991	6,242	50.7%	6.1%	12.8%
DWI	106	1,165	1,271	83	877	960	-21.7%	-24.7%	-24.5%
Total	2,745	28,664	31,409	3,299	28,425	31,724	20.2%	-0.8%	1.0%

Figure 4.1. Percent of Offenses in each Offense Group for Male and Female Offenders on June 30, 2013 and 2018



Average Sentences

The average aggregate sentence length for all incarcerated offenders remains stable (1.1% change) from FY2013 to FY2018; average sentence length for females increases 0.5% while the average sentence length for males increases 1.8% (Table 4.2). The largest percentage increase in average sentence length is for DWI for both genders. For offenders incarcerated on June 30, 2018, female offenders are serving an average sentence of 8.9 years while male offenders are serving an average sentence of 13.4 years.

Table 4.2. Five-year Comparison of Average Sentence Length (in years) of Incarcerated Offenders, FY2013 Compared with the FY2018

Offense Group	FY2013			FY2018			Percent Change		
	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total
Violent	14.8	17.5	17.3	14.8	17.5	17.4	0.4%	0.2%	0.1%
Sex and Child Abuse	10.4	17.0	16.8	10.9	17.8	17.6	4.4%	5.0%	4.7%
Nonviolent	6.3	7.2	7.0	6.5	7.3	7.2	4.2%	2.7%	2.8%
Drug	7.0	9.2	8.9	7.0	8.8	8.5	0.4%	-4.4%	-4.8%
DWI	5.6	6.5	6.5	6.4	7.4	7.3	13.0%	12.3%	12.3%
Total	8.9	13.1	12.8	8.9	13.4	12.9	0.5%	1.8%	1.1%

Life sentences are computed as 30 years.

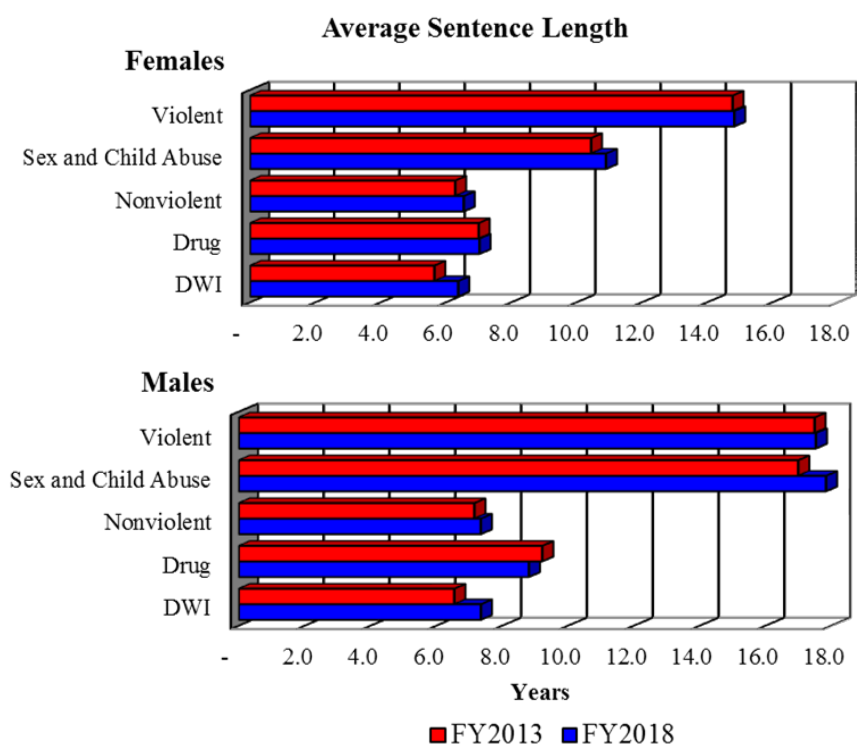


Figure 4.2. Average Sentence Length (in years) by Offense Group and Gender for the FY2013 and FY2018

Violent and Nonviolent Composition

Overall, the percentage in the violent and sex offense group is stable from FY2013 to FY2018 with males show a minimal increase in the percentage of violent and sex offenses while females had a minimal decrease (Table 4.3).

Table 4.3. Five-year Comparison of Violent and Nonviolent Institutional Populations, FY2013 and FY2018

Female

Offense Type	FY2013	Percent	FY2018	Percent
Violent and Sex Offenses	848	30.9%	959	29.1%
Nonviolent Offenses*	1,897	69.1%	2,340	70.9%
Total	2,745	100.0%	3,299	100.0%

Male

Offense Type	FY2013	Percent	FY2018	Percent
Violent and Sex Offenses	15,961	55.7%	15,954	56.1%
Nonviolent Offenses*	12,703	44.3%	12,471	43.9%
Total	28,664	100.0%	28,425	100.0%

All Offenders

Offense Type	FY2013	Percent	FY2018	Percent
Violent and Sex Offenses	16,809	53.5%	16,913	53.3%
Nonviolent Offenses*	14,600	46.5%	14,811	46.7%
Total	31,409	100.0%	31,724	100.0%

*Nonviolent Offenses include all offenses not considered Violent or Sex Offenses

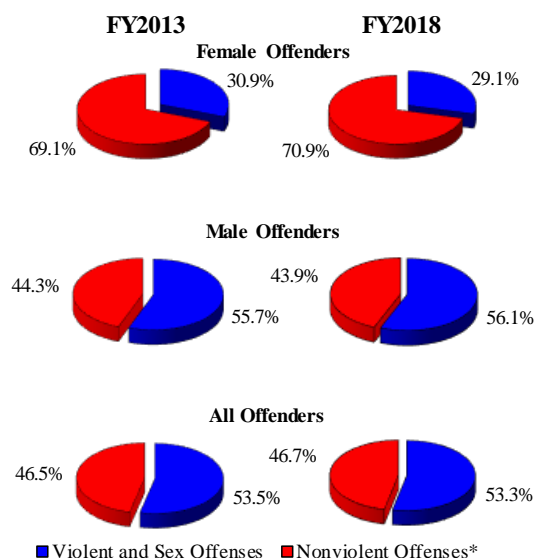


Figure 4.3. Five-year Comparison of Violent and Nonviolent Incarcerated Offenders, FY2013 and FY2018

Disparities in Race/Ethnicity and Gender Composition

While overall the incarcerated population increases 1% from FY2013 to FY2018, the percent change, by subgroups, varies widely dependent on race/ethnicity and gender (Table 4.4). While a very small portion of the population, Hispanic female incarceration increases the most at 72% during the five-year period; white females show the second largest increase at 28%. Overall, the white incarcerated population increases 7% while the black incarcerated population decreases 9%.

Table 4.4. Five-year Comparison of Incarcerated Population by Race/Ethnicity, FY2013 to FY2018

Race/Ethnicity	FY2013			FY2018			Percent Change		
	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total
Asian	7	58	65	8	61	69	14.3%	5.2%	6.2%
Black	544	11,134	11,678	450	10,146	10,596	-17.3%	-8.9%	-9.3%
Hispanic	60	547	607	103	530	633	71.7%	-3.1%	4.3%
Native American	21	94	115	26	81	107	23.8%	-13.8%	-7.0%
Unknown	1	22	23	-	32	32	-100.0%	45.5%	39.1%
White	2,112	16,809	18,921	2,712	17,575	20,287	28.4%	4.6%	7.2%
Total	2,745	28,664	31,409	3,299	28,425	31,724	20.2%	-0.8%	1.0%

5. Admissions to Prisons

Several metrics are used to calculate admittance to an adult institution. “Admissions” is calculated by how many times the event occurs. It refers to all offenders admitted to prison; if an offender returns multiple times within the fiscal year he/she are counted each time as another admittance. Meanwhile, “number of offenders” refers to only the number of persons admitted to prison, some of which may leave and return but all are only counted once. As a result, the number of “admissions” will always be greater than or equal to the “number of offenders” when calculating admittance. Neither admission figures nor number of offenders admitted include offenders returned to a Community Release Center (CRC).

The term “new admissions” refers to the first admission of an offender for his/her sentence. “Return from supervision” is an offender’s subsequent return(s) to incarceration for the same sentence; another term use for this offender is a “violate.”

Admissions Type

Total admissions to Missouri prisons in FY2018 show a 2.3% decrease from the previous year. Both new admissions and return admissions show a decrease from the prior year, except for returns from supervision for technical violations (Table 5.1 and Fig. 5.1). Table 5.2 includes these admissions broken down between new court commitments, probation revocations, and parole returns.

The comparison of FY2008-13 data with FY2013-18 shows a slight slowing in the decline in all admission to incarceration. However, new admissions are decreasing more than earlier years with the exception of 120-day and long term drug programs. Returns from supervision show less fluctuation in recent years as compared to FY2008-13 data. (See Table 5.3.)

Table 5.1. Admissions to Prisons, FY2009 to FY2018

Type of Admission	FY08	FY09	FY10	FY11	FY12	FY13	FY14	FY15	FY16	FY17	FY18
New Admissions	9,961	9,879	9,750	9,476	9,693	9,958	10,334	9,866	9,730	9,896	9,489
New Prison Sentences	5,673	5,999	5,808	5,601	5,617	5,621	5,835	5,444	5,229	5,318	5,072
120 Day & LT Drug Programs	4,288	3,880	3,942	3,875	4,076	4,337	4,499	4,422	4,501	4,578	4,417
Returns from Supervision	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Law Violations	11,277	9,558	8,924	9,398	9,337	9,336	9,734	9,679	9,255	9,354	9,313
Technical Violations	3,843	3,433	3,700	3,875	3,991	4,203	4,315	4,218	4,260	4,087	3,730
All Admissions	7,434	6,125	5,224	5,523	5,346	5,133	5,419	5,461	4,995	5,267	5,583
Percent Change	21,238	19,437	18,674	18,874	19,030	19,294	20,068	19,545	18,985	19,250	18,802
		-8.5%	-3.9%	1.1%	0.8%	1.4%	4.0%	-2.6%	-2.9%	1.4%	-2.3%

Fig. 5.1. Admissions to Institutions, FY2009 to FY2018

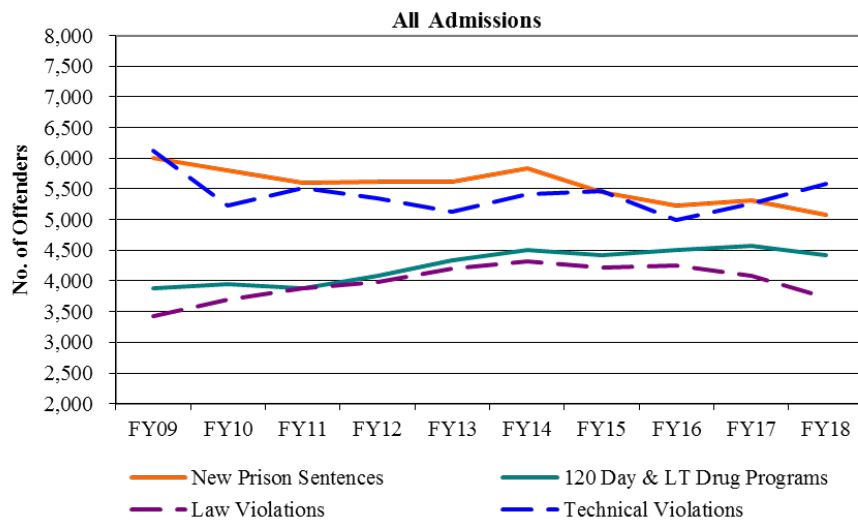


Table 5.2. Admissions Status, FY2008-18

Admission Status	FY08	FY09	FY10	FY11	FY12	FY13	FY14	FY15	FY16	FY17	FY18
Total											
New Court Commitments	4368	4649	4548	4433	4436	4480	4451	4277	4062	4216	3904
Probation Revocations*											
Law Violations	2880	3117	3038	3069	3250	3276	3422	3139	3113	3204	2979
Technical Viol.	5130	4533	4437	4226	4445	4563	4965	4944	5204	5176	5290
Subtotal	8010	7650	7475	7295	7695	7839	8387	8083	8317	8380	8269
Parole Returns											
Law Violations	3077	2580	2845	3055	3084	3338	3379	3362	3350	3168	3038
Technical Viol.	5783	4558	3806	4091	3815	3638	3851	3824	3254	3487	3592
Subtotal	8860	7138	6651	7146	6899	6976	7230	7186	6604	6655	6630
All Admissions	21238	19437	18674	18874	19030	19295	20068	19546	18983	19251	18803
Percent Change		-8.5%	-3.9%	1.1%	0.8%	1.4%	4.0%	-2.6%	-2.9%	1.4%	-2.3%
Female											
New Court Commitments	398	457	465	486	508	533	536	555	544	601	519
Probation Revocations*											
Law Violations	391	363	384	440	450	504	574	554	528	562	522
Technical Viol.	1039	931	958	952	1038	1095	1288	1341	1449	1530	1499
Subtotal	1430	1294	1342	1392	1488	1599	1862	1895	1977	2092	2021
Parole Returns											
Law Violations	267	257	260	275	285	355	352	386	376	332	366
Technical Viol.	762	516	472	569	504	484	545	587	524	590	665
Subtotal	1029	773	732	844	789	839	897	973	900	922	1031
All Admissions	2857	2524	2539	2722	2785	2971	3295	3423	3421	3615	3571
Percent Change		-11.7%	0.6%	7.2%	2.3%	6.7%	10.9%	3.9%	-0.1%	5.7%	-1.2%
Male											
New Court Commitments	3970	4192	4083	3947	3928	3946	3915	3721	3520	3614	3384
Probation Revocations*											
Law Violations	2489	2754	2654	2629	2800	2772	2848	2585	2585	2642	2457
Technical Viol.	4091	3602	3479	3274	3407	3468	3677	3603	3755	3646	3791
Subtotal	6580	6356	6133	5903	6207	6240	6525	6188	6340	6288	6248
Parole Returns											
Law Violations	2810	2323	2585	2780	2799	2983	3027	2976	2974	2836	2672
Technical Viol.	5021	4042	3334	3522	3311	3154	3306	3237	2730	2897	2927
Subtotal	7831	6365	5919	6302	6110	6137	6333	6213	5704	5733	5599
All Admissions	18381	16913	16135	16152	16245	16323	16773	16122	15564	15635	15231
Percent Change		-8.0%	-4.6%	0.1%	0.6%	0.5%	2.8%	-3.9%	-3.5%	0.5%	-2.6%

* Includes violations of probation terms and probation returns (120 day program returns)

Table 5.3. Percent Change in Total Institutional Admissions, FY2008-13 Compared with FY2013-18

	Average of Annual Percent Increases	
	FY08-FY13	FY13-FY18
New Admissions	0.0%	-1.0%
New Prison Sentences	-0.2%	-2.0%
120 Day & LT Drug Programs	0.2%	0.4%
Returns from Supervision	-3.7%	0.0%
Law Violations	1.8%	-2.4%
Technical violations	-7.1%	1.7%
All Admissions	-1.9%	-0.5%

After a nearly 6% increase in female admissions from FY2016 to FY2017, the number of all admissions shows a drop of 1% from FY2017 to FY2018; the decline in the number of new admissions is responsible for this decreasing trend (Table 5.4). Female admissions to prisons show a cumulative annual increase at 3.7% in the last five years compared with an average annual 0.8% increase from FY2008-13 (Table 5.5).

Table 5.4. Female Admissions to Prisons, New and Returns, FY2009 to FY2018

Type of Admission	FY09	FY10	FY11	FY12	FY13	FY14	FY15	FY16	FY17	FY18
New Admissions	1,393	1,497	1,499	1,573	1,705	1,912	1,915	1,968	2,048	1,956
New Prison Sentences	681	697	739	722	721	820	814	783	862	798
120 Day & LT Drug Programs	712	800	760	851	984	1,092	1,101	1,185	1,186	1,158
Returns from Supervision	1,131	1,042	1,223	1,212	1,266	1,383	1,508	1,452	1,567	1,615
Law Violations	336	344	383	403	470	481	523	519	505	469
Technical Violations	795	698	840	809	796	902	985	933	1,062	1,146
All Admissions	2,524	2,539	2,722	2,785	2,971	3,295	3,423	3,420	3,615	3,571
Percent Change		0.6%	7.2%	2.3%	6.7%	10.9%	3.9%	-0.1%	5.7%	-1.2%

Figure 5.2. Female Admissions from FY2009 to FY2018

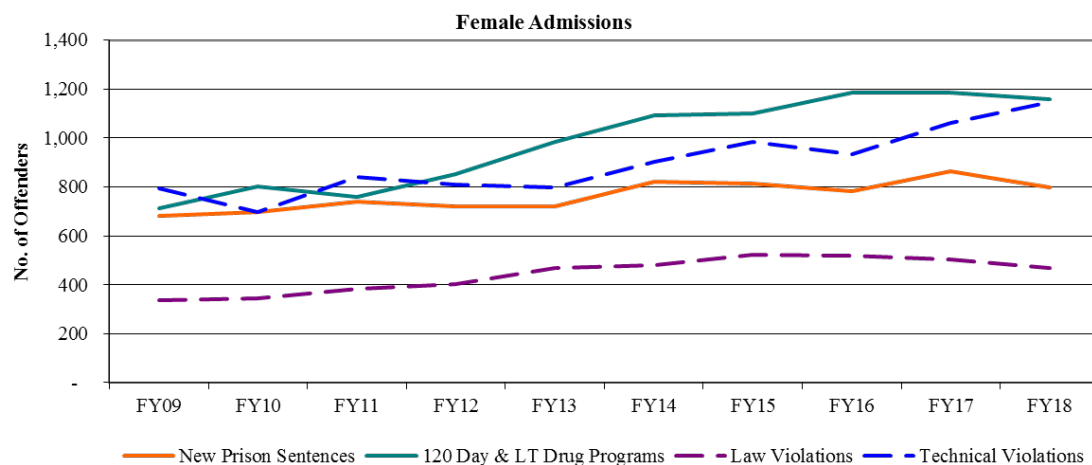


Table 5.5. Percent Change in Female Admissions, FY2008-13 Compared with FY2013-18

	Average of Annual Percent Increases	
	FY08-FY13	FY13-FY18
New Admissions	3.4%	2.8%
New Prison Sentences	-0.5%	2.1%
120 Day & LT Drug Programs	7.0%	3.3%
Returns from Supervision	-2.2%	5.0%
Law Violations	5.8%	0.0%
Technical violations	-5.5%	7.6%
All Admissions	0.8%	3.7%

Total male admissions decrease from the previous year (-2.6%) (Table 5.6). In FY2018, only technical violation returns show an increase (5.5%). Annual average percent of cumulative change in male admissions for FY2013-18 declines 1.4% compared with the annual change of -2.3% for FY2008-13 (Table 5.7).

Table 5.6. Male Admission to Institutions from FY2009 to FY2018

Type of Admission	FY09	FY10	FY11	FY12	FY13	FY14	FY15	FY16	FY17	FY18
New Admissions	8,486	8,253	7,977	8,120	8,253	8,422	7,951	7,762	7,848	7,533
New Prison Sentences	5,318	5,111	4,862	4,895	4,900	5,015	4,630	4,446	4,456	4,274
120 Day & LT Drug Programs	3,168	3,142	3,115	3,225	3,353	3,407	3,321	3,316	3,392	3,259
Returns from Supervision	8,427	7,882	8,175	8,125	8,070	8,351	8,171	7,803	7,787	7,698
Law Violations	3,097	3,356	3,492	3,588	3,733	3,834	3,695	3,741	3,582	3,261
Technical Violations	5,330	4,526	4,683	4,537	4,337	4,517	4,476	4,062	4,205	4,437
All Admissions	16,913	16,135	16,152	16,245	16,323	16,773	16,122	15,565	15,635	15,231
Percent Change		-4.6%	0.1%	0.6%	0.5%	2.8%	-3.9%	-3.5%	0.4%	-2.6%

Figure 5.3. Ten-year Trends in Male Admissions Types, FY2009 to FY2018

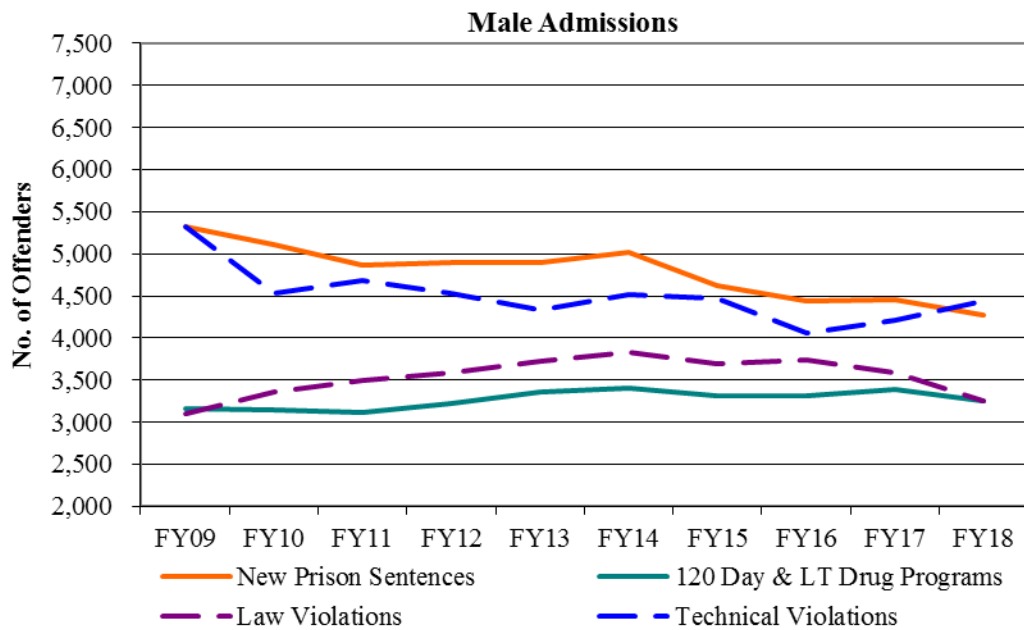


Table 5.7. Percent Change in Male Admissions during FY2008-13 Compared with FY2013-18

	Average of Annual Percent Increases	
	FY08-FY13	FY13-FY18
New Admissions	-0.6%	-1.8%
New Prison Sentences	-0.1%	-2.7%
120 Day & LT Drug Programs	-1.3%	-0.6%
Returns from Supervision	-3.9%	-0.9%
Law Violations	1.4%	-2.7%
Technical violations	-7.4%	0.5%
All Admissions	-2.3%	-1.4%

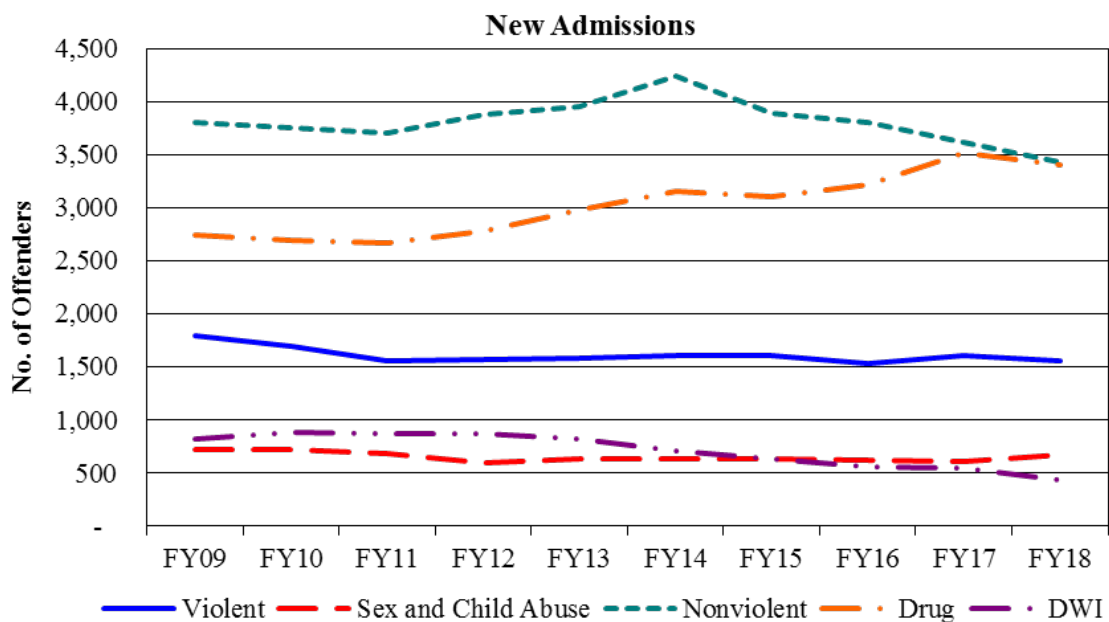
New Admissions by Offense Group

Since 2009, new admissions range from a low of 9,476 in FY2011 to a high of 10,334 in FY2014. From the prior year, new admissions show a decrease of 4% in FY2018. Nonviolent offenses continue to decline from its peak in FY2014; however, they remain the largest offense group at 36%. New admissions for DWI offenses continue to decline, dropping 19% in FY2018. A decrease in drug offenses in FY2018 halts the continual gradual rise which occurs during FY2011-17 (Table 5.8 and Figure 5.4).

Table 5.8. New Admissions by Offense Group from FY2009 to FY2018

Offense Type	FY09	FY10	FY11	FY12	FY13	FY14	FY15	FY16	FY17	FY18
Violent	1,789	1,698	1,556	1,569	1,576	1,605	1,611	1,531	1,612	1,551
Sex and Child Abuse	726	724	681	600	633	632	634	618	614	667
Nonviolent	3,805	3,749	3,702	3,873	3,953	4,235	3,884	3,801	3,612	3,433
Drug	2,743	2,695	2,671	2,776	2,978	3,152	3,106	3,220	3,517	3,399
DWI	816	884	866	875	818	710	631	560	541	439
Total	9,879	9,750	9,476	9,693	9,958	10,334	9,866	9,730	9,896	9,489

Figure 5.4. Ten-year Trends in All New Admissions by Offense Group from FY2009 to FY2018

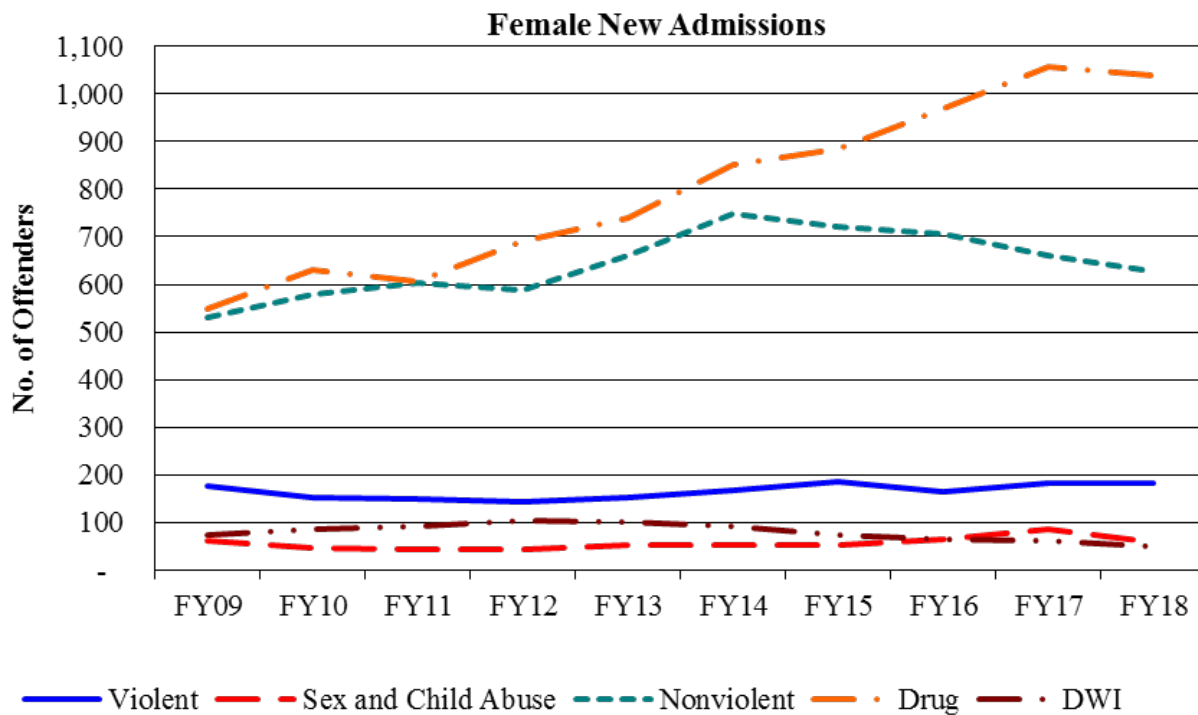


In FY2018, new female admissions to an institutional facility decrease by 4.5% from the prior year, but total new female admissions show an increase of 40% from 10 years ago. Admissions of all offense groups are stable or declining. Sex and child abuse offenses had the greatest percentage decline at 32% (Table 5.9 and Fig. 5.5).

Table 5.9. New Female Admissions by Offense Group from FY2009 to FY2018

Offense Group	FY09	FY10	FY11	FY12	FY13	FY14	FY15	FY16	FY17	FY18
Violent	176	152	151	144	152	167	187	164	183	183
Sex and Child Abuse	62	48	45	43	52	53	52	64	85	58
Nonviolent	532	580	604	589	660	748	720	705	662	627
Drug	548	631	607	691	738	850	883	969	1,057	1,039
DWI	75	86	92	106	103	94	73	66	61	49
Total	1,393	1,497	1,499	1,573	1,705	1,912	1,915	1,968	2,048	1,956

Figure 5.5. Ten-year Trends New Female Admissions to a Prison by Offense Group from FY2009 to FY2018

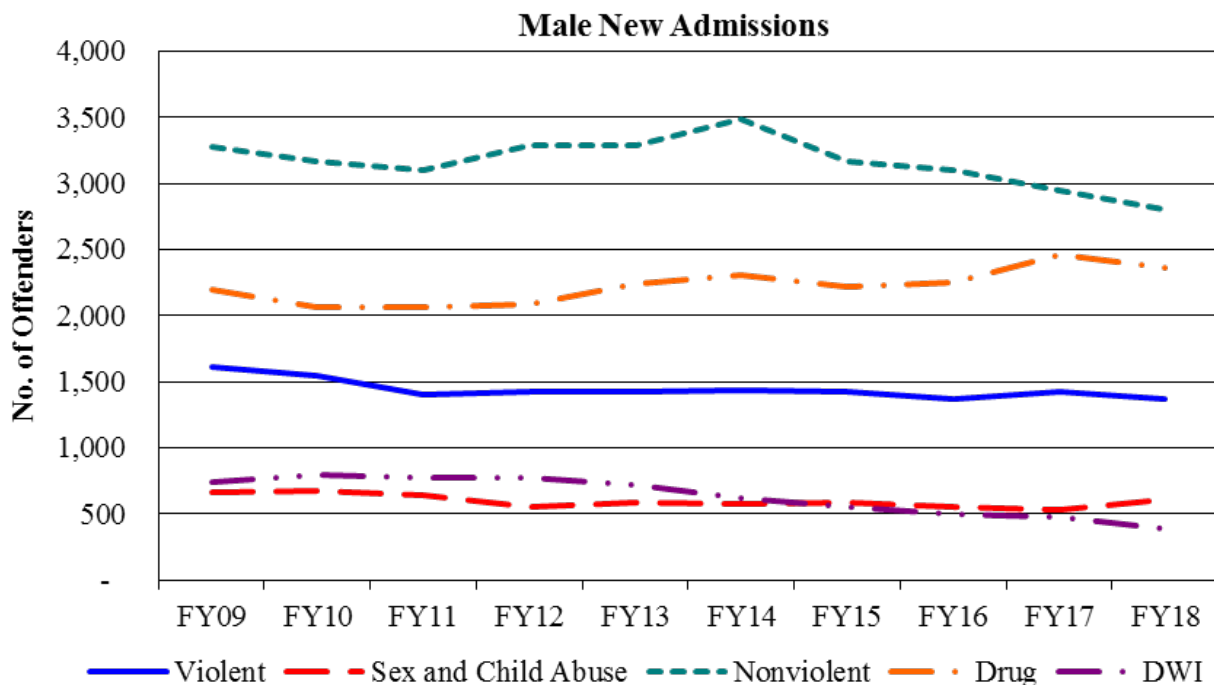


Total new male admissions decrease 4% from FY2017 while total new male admissions exhibit a decrease of 11% from 10 years ago (Table 5.10). However, sex and child abuse admissions increase 15% from the previous fiscal year (Fig. 5.6).

Table 5.10. New Male Admissions by Offense Group from FY2009 to FY2018

Offense Group	FY09	FY10	FY11	FY12	FY13	FY14	FY15	FY16	FY17	FY18
Violent	1,613	1,546	1,405	1,425	1,424	1,438	1,424	1,367	1,429	1,368
Sex and Child Abuse	664	676	636	557	581	579	582	554	529	609
Nonviolent	3,273	3,169	3,098	3,284	3,293	3,487	3,164	3,096	2,950	2,806
Drug	2,195	2,064	2,064	2,085	2,240	2,302	2,223	2,251	2,460	2,360
DWI	741	798	774	769	715	616	558	494	480	390
Total	8,486	8,253	7,977	8,120	8,253	8,422	7,951	7,762	7,848	7,533

Figure 5.6. Ten-year Trends of New Male Admissions by Offense Group, FY2009-18



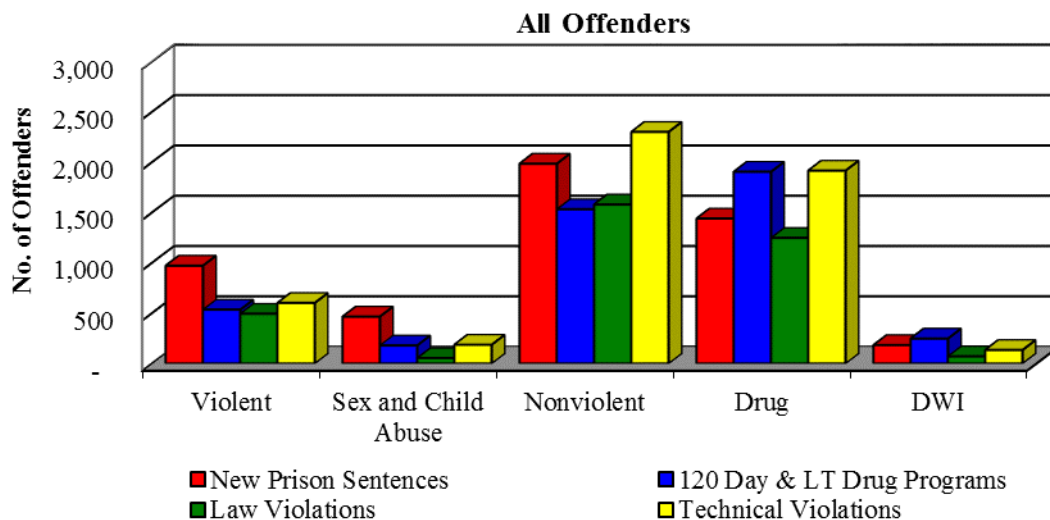
Offenders Admitted in FY2018

The largest number of admissions during FY2018 is technical violation returns for non-violent offenses (Table 5.11). Nonviolent offenses account for the greatest number of admissions among all offenders. Drug and DWI offenses show greater percentage of admissions to 120-day and long term (LT) drug programs than new admissions; this reflects the purpose of these programs. All offense groups show a similar trend: technical violations returns exceed those for law violation returns (Fig 5.7).

Table 5.11. Number of Offenders Admitted in FY2018 by Offense Group and Admission Type

Offense Group	New Admitted		Returned from		Number of Offenders	Percent of All Admitted
	New Prison Sentences	120 Day & LT Drug Programs	Law Violations	Technical Violations		
Violent	973	536	495	603	2,607	14.4%
Sex and Child Abuse	467	180	55	187	889	4.9%
Nonviolent	1,987	1,534	1,581	2,303	7,405	41.0%
Drug	1,442	1,907	1,249	1,918	6,516	36.1%
DWI	184	249	72	135	640	3.5%
Total	5,053	4,406	3,452	5,146	18,057	100.0%

Figure 5.7. Number of Offenders Admitted in FY2018 by Offense Group and Admission Type

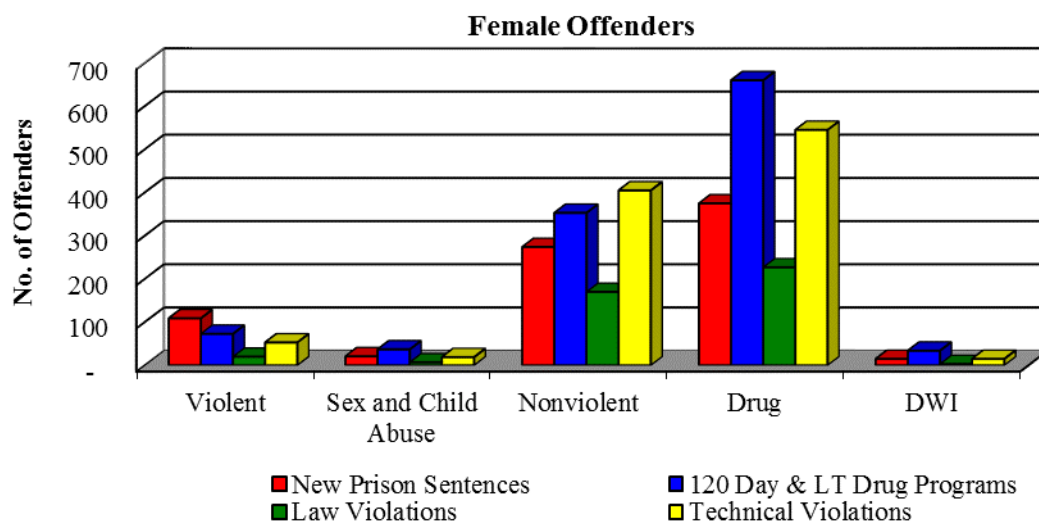


Among all females admitted in FY2018, drug and nonviolent offenses account for 88% of admissions. Fifty-three percent of all females admissions are admitted to prison for drug offenses; among new admissions, 57% are sentenced to 120-day or long-term drug programs (Table 5.12). All offense groups show a similar trend where returns for technical violations exceed those for law violations (Fig 5.8).

Table 5.12. Number of Female Offenders Admitted in FY2018 by Offense Group and Admission Type

Offense Group	New Admissions		Returns from Supervision		Number of Offenders	Percent of All Admitted
	New Prison Sentences	120 Day & LT Drug Programs	Law Violations	Technical Violations		
Violent	109	73	20	53	255	7.5%
Sex and Child Abuse	21	37	7	19	84	2.5%
Nonviolent	274	353	170	405	1,202	35.2%
Drug	375	660	227	545	1,807	52.9%
DWI	15	34	3	15	67	2.0%
Total	794	1,157	427	1,037	3,415	100.0%

Figure 5.8. Number of Female Offenders Admitted in FY2018 by Offense Group and Admission Type

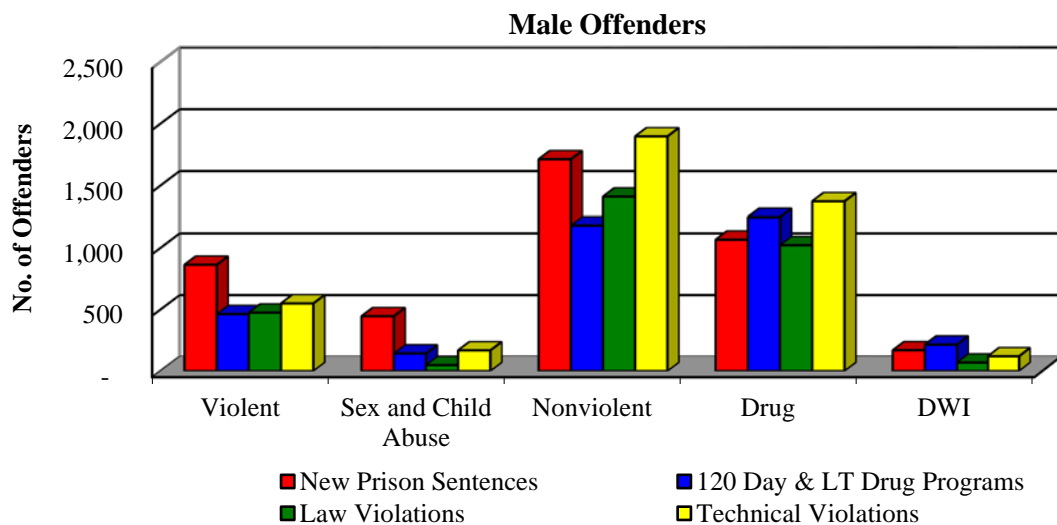


Nonviolent offenses accounted for 42% of all male admissions in FY2018; returns for technical violations is the major mechanism of admittance for this offense group (Table 5.13). Offenders charged with sex/child abuse or DWI offenses are least likely to return to incarceration from supervision (27% and 33%, respectively). Persons with nonviolent or drug offenses are most likely to return to prison from supervision (52%). In all offense groups, a technical violation is more common than a law violation as a reason for returns from supervision (Fig. 5.9).

Table 5.13. Number of Male Offenders Admitted in FY2018 by Offense Group and Admission Type

Offense Group	New Admissions		Returns from Supervision		Number of Offenders	Percent of All Admitted
	New Prison Sentences	120 Day & LT Drug Programs	Law Violations	Technical Violations		
Violent	864	463	475	550	2,352	16.1%
Sex and Child Abuse	446	143	48	168	805	5.5%
Nonviolent	1,713	1,181	1,411	1,898	6,203	42.4%
Drug	1,067	1,247	1,022	1,373	4,709	32.2%
DWI	169	215	69	120	573	3.9%
Total	4,259	3,249	3,025	4,109	14,642	100.0%

Figure 5.9. Number of Male Offenders Admitted in FY2018 by Offense Group and Admission Type



Top Forty Offenses

Table 5.14. Top Forty Offenses: All New Admissions, FY2018

Rank	Missouri Charge Code	Offense Description	New Prison Sentences	Average Sentence (yrs)	New 120 Day/LT Drug	All New Admissions
1	195.202-001	POSS CONTROLLED SUBSTANCE-FELONY	755	5.2	1,090	1,845
2	579.015-001	POSSESS CONTROL SUBSTANCE EXCEPT	332	4.3	345	677
3	569.170-001	BURGLARY 2ND DEG	196	5.9	228	424
4	195.211-002	DIST DEL MANUF CONTR SUB	165	8.7	253	418
5	570.090-001	FORGERY	141	5.0	135	276
6	570.080-002	RECEIVING STOLEN PROPERTY	127	5.6	142	269
7	569.080-002	TAMPER WITH MOTOR VEH-1ST DEG	125	5.1	104	229
8	569.030-001	ROBBERY 2ND DEGREE	117	8.6	42	159
9	565.073-003	DOMESTIC ASSAULT-2ND DEGREE	103	6.1	126	229
10	568.040-001	NONSUPPORT-ARREARS OF 12 PAYMENTS	84	4.1	53	137
11	570.030-009	THEFT-\$500/MORE-LESS \$25000	77	5.8	68	145
12	569.160-001	BURGLARY 1ST DEG	76	7.5	71	147
13	569.080-002	TAMPERING WITH MOTOR VEHICLE - 1S	74	4.0	53	127
14	569.020-001	ROBBERY 1ST DEGREE	71	13.2	18	89
15	569.170-001	BURGLARY - 2ND DEGREE	71	4.9	85	156
16	565.060-001	ASSAULT 2ND DEGREE	68	5.9	58	126
17	577.010-001	DWI/ALCOHOL - PERSISTENT OFFENDER	66	4.2	91	157
18	565.021-001	MURDER 2ND DEGREE	58	21.3	-	58
19	579.020-004	DELIVER CONTROL SUBSTANCE EXCPT 3	58	7.0	69	127
20	566.067-003	CHILD MOLEST-1ST DEGREE	53	10.1	26	79
21	565.073-003	DOMESTIC ASSAULT - 2ND DEGREE	45	5.0	39	84
22	566.062-001	STATUTORY SODOMY - FIRST DEGREE	43	19.5	1	44
23	566.062-002	STAT SODOMY-1ST DEG-PERS UND 14	41	20.1	-	41
24	195.202-002	POSS CNTRL SUB EXCPT 35G-CANBNOID	40	5.9	48	88
25	571.070-001	POSSESSION OF FIREARM	40	6.1	39	79
26	570.030-035	STEALING - \$750 OR MORE	36	5.0	37	73
27	575.150-002	RES ARST/DETN/STOP-RSK DTH/INJRY	36	4.7	18	54
28	565.052-001	ASSAULT - 2ND DEGREE	35	5.9	13	48
29	571.015-001	ARMED CRIMINAL ACTION	35	10.0	-	35
30	571.030-010	UNLAWFUL USE OF WEAPON - SUBSECTI	32	3.9	27	59
31	570.023-001	ROBBERY - 1ST DEGREE	31	10.8	14	45
32	302.321-005	DWR/DWS	30	3.6	19	49
33	571.070-001	UNLAWFUL POSSESSION OF A FIREARM	30	4.0	13	43
34	565.024-001	INVOL MANSLATER-1ST DEG	28	8.9	3	31
35	577.010-003	DWI-ALCOHOL - CHRONIC OFFENDER	28	8.0	6	34
36	577.010-004	DWI-ALCOHOL -AGGRAVATED OFFENDER	28	4.9	73	101
37	570.040-001	STEALING RELATED OFFENSE-3RD OFFE	27	4.4	27	54
38	565.020-001	MURDER 1ST DEGREE	26	28.9	-	26
39	565.050-001	ASSAULT 1ST DEGREE OR ATTEMPT - S	26	17.5	5	31
40	566.034-001	STATUTORY RAPE-2ND DEGRE	26	6.8	16	42
Total Top Forty Offense Admissions			3,480	6.7	3,455	6,935
Total All Other Offense Admissions			1,289	7.6	918	2,207
Total All Offense Admissions			4,769	7.0	4,373	9,142

Table 5.15. Top Forty Offenses: Female New Admissions, FY2018

Rank	Missouri Charge Code	Offense Description	New Prison Sentences	Average Sentence (yrs)	New 120 Day/LT Drug	All New Admissions
1	579.015-001	POSSESS CONTROL SUBSTANCE EXCEPT	84	4.0	132	216
2	570.090-001	FORGERY	53	4.8	62	115
3	195.211-002	DIST DEL MANUF CONTR SUB	38	8.5	70	108
4	569.170-001	BURGLARY 2ND DEG	23	4.8	45	68
5	569.080-002	TAMPER WITH MOTOR VEH-1ST DEG	22	4.9	21	43
6	570.080-002	RECEIVING STOLEN PROPERTY	17	4.6	31	48
7	570.030-009	THEFT-\$500/MORE-LESS \$25000	15	4.7	16	31
8	195.202-002	POSS CNTRL SUB EXCPT 35G-CANBNOID	13	6.4	17	30
9	569.080-002	TAMPERING WITH MOTOR VEHICLE - 1S	13	4.8	5	18
10	569.030-001	ROBBERY 2ND DEGREE	12	8.7	7	19
11	565.060-001	ASSAULT 2ND DEGREE	11	5.5	6	17
12	568.040-001	NONSUPPORT-ARREARS OF 12 PAYMENTS	11	3.5	10	21
13	570.040-001	STEALING RELATED OFFENSE-3RD OFFE	11	4.7	14	25
14	579.020-004	DELIVER CONTROL SUBSTANCE EXCPT 3	10	7.9	14	24
15	570.030-035	STEALING - \$750 OR MORE	9	5.3	7	16
16	570.120-001	PASSING BAD CHECK-\$500 OR MORE	9	4.1	8	17
17	565.024-001	INVOL MANSLATER-1ST DEG	8	9.9	1	9
18	565.021-001	MURDER 2ND DEGREE	7	19.7	-	7
19	565.073-003	DOMESTIC ASSAULT-2ND DEGREE	7	6.3	9	16
20	577.010-001	DWI/ALCOHOL - PERSISTENT OFFENDER	7	3.9	15	22
21	221.111-002	CONT SUB CO/PRIV JAIL W/O PRESCRIP	5	3.4	2	7
22	565.052-001	ASSAULT - 2ND DEGREE	5	6.6	-	5
23	565.060-002	ASLT 2ND-OP VEH W INTOX-INJURY	5	10.8	10	15
24	568.045-001	ENDANGERING WELFARE OF A CHILD-1S	5	5.2	8	13
25	568.060-002	ABUSE OR NEGLECT OF A CHILD UNDER	5	7.6	1	6
26	570.130-001	FRAUD USE CRED/DEBIT DEVICE (VALU	5	3.4	2	7
27	570.224-001	TRAFFICKING IN STOLEN IDENTITIES	5	5.2	6	11
28	195.204-001	FRAUD ATT OBTN CONTR SUB	4	3.3	2	6
29	565.021-003	MURDER 2ND DEGREE - FELONY MURDER	4	20.8	-	4
30	565.024-004	INV MNSLTR-1ST DEG-INTX-DEATH-1ST	4	8.5	-	4
31	565.082-002	ASLT/ATMPT-L/E, ETC.2ND-NO WEP/IN	4	5.3	2	6
32	569.020-001	ROBBERY 1ST DEGREE	4	11.8	4	8
33	570.025-001	ROBBERY - 2ND DEGREE	4	10.5	1	5
34	571.015-001	ARMED CRIMINAL ACTION	4	13.3	-	4
35	195.233-002	DRUG PARAPH AMPHET/METH	3	3.0	-	3
36	217.360-002	DEL/POSS CONTR SUBS-CORR FAC, CIT	3	3.0	3	6
37	302.020-001	OPR VEH W/O LIC-3RD/SUBS	3	3.7	2	5
38	302.321-005	DWR/DWS	3	3.3	3	6
39	565.050-001	ASSAULT 1ST DEGREE OR ATTEMPT - S	3	12.7	-	3
40	568.040-998	NONSUP-6MO-12MO-AMT-\$5000	3	2.7	2	5
Total Top Forty Offense Admissions			461	5.9	538	999
Total All Other Offense Admissions			329	5.4	618	947
Total All Offense Admissions			790	5.7	1,156	1,946

Life sentences computed as 30 years.

Table 5.16. Top Forty Offenses: Male New Admissions, FY2018

Rank	Missouri Charge Code	Offense Description	New Prison Sentences	Average Sentence (yrs)	New 120 Day/LT Drug	All New Admissions
1	195.202-001	POSS CONTROLLED SUBSTANCE-FELONY	552	5.3	695	1,247
2	579.015-001	POSSESS CONTROL SUBSTANCE EXCEPT	248	4.4	213	461
3	569.170-001	BURGLARY 2ND DEG	173	6.1	183	356
4	195.211-002	DIST DEL MANUF CONTR SUB	127	8.8	183	310
5	570.080-002	RECEIVING STOLEN PROPERTY	110	5.8	111	221
6	569.030-001	ROBBERY 2ND DEGREE	105	8.6	35	140
7	569.080-002	TAMPER WITH MOTOR VEH-1ST DEG	103	5.1	83	186
8	565.073-003	DOMESTIC ASSAULT-2ND DEGREE	96	6.1	117	213
9	570.090-001	FORGERY	88	5.2	73	161
10	569.160-001	BURGLARY 1ST DEG	75	7.4	64	139
11	568.040-001	NONSUPPORT-ARREARS OF 12 PAYMENTS	73	4.2	43	116
12	569.170-001	BURGLARY - 2ND DEGREE	68	5.0	66	134
13	569.020-001	ROBBERY 1ST DEGREE	67	13.3	14	81
14	570.030-009	THEFT-\$500/MORE-LESS \$25000	62	6.1	52	114
15	569.080-002	TAMPERING WITH MOTOR VEHICLE - 1S	61	3.8	48	109
16	577.010-001	DWI/ALCOHOL - PERSISTENT OFFENDER	59	4.2	76	135
17	565.060-001	ASSAULT 2ND DEGREE	57	6.0	52	109
18	566.067-003	CHILD MOLEST-1ST DEGREE	52	10.1	26	78
19	565.021-001	MURDER 2ND DEGREE	51	21.5	-	51
20	579.020-004	DELIVER CONTROL SUBSTANCE EXCPT 3	48	6.8	55	103
21	565.073-003	DOMESTIC ASSAULT - 2ND DEGREE	44	5.1	37	81
22	566.062-001	STATUTORY SODOMY - FIRST DEGREE	42	19.7	-	42
23	566.062-002	STAT SODOMY-1ST DEG-PERS UND 14	41	20.1	-	41
24	571.070-001	POSSESSION OF FIREARM	39	6.1	37	76
25	575.150-002	RES ARST/DETN/STOP-RSK DTH/INJRY	34	4.8	15	49
26	571.015-001	ARMED CRIMINAL ACTION	31	9.6	-	31
27	565.052-001	ASSAULT - 2ND DEGREE	30	5.7	13	43
28	571.030-010	UNLAWFUL USE OF WEAPON - SUBSECTI	30	3.9	22	52
29	571.070-001	UNLAWFUL POSSESSION OF A FIREARM	30	4.0	13	43
30	570.023-001	ROBBERY - 1ST DEGREE	29	10.8	11	40
31	195.202-002	POSS CNTRL SUB EXCPT 35G-CANBNOID	27	5.6	31	58
32	302.321-005	DWR/DWS	27	3.6	16	43
33	570.030-035	STEALING - \$750 OR MORE	27	4.9	30	57
34	575.150-001	RESIST/INTERFER FEL ARR	26	4.1	9	35
35	577.010-003	DWI-ALCOHOL - CHRONIC OFFENDER	26	7.8	6	32
36	577.010-004	DWI-ALCOHOL - AGGRAVATED OFFENDER	26	4.9	69	95
37	565.020-001	MURDER 1ST DEGREE	25	28.9	-	25
38	565.074-003	DOMESTIC ASSAULT - 3RD DEGREE	25	3.4	30	55
39	566.034-001	STATUTORY RAPE-2ND DEGRE	24	6.6	12	36
40	565.050-001	ASSAULT 1ST DEGREE OR ATTEMPT - S	23	18.1	5	28
Total Top Forty Offense Admissions			2,881	7.0	2,189	5,070
Total All Other Offense Admissions			529	7.5	267	796
Total All Offense Admissions			3,410	7.0	2,456	5,866

Life sentences computed as 30 years.

Table 5.17. Top Forty Sentencing Counties: All Offenders, New Admissions in FY2018

Rank	County	New Prison Sentences	Average Sentence (yrs)	New 120 Day/LT Drug	All New Admissions
1	St. Louis Cnty	361	7.6	225	586
2	St. Louis City	296	8.4	164	460
3	Jackson	276	9.6	184	460
4	Greene	214	7.6	215	429
5	St. Charles	160	8.0	185	345
6	Clay	152	5.6	75	227
7	Buchanan	138	5.6	101	239
8	Cape Girardeau	138	6.6	56	194
9	Boone	120	6.6	105	225
10	Platte	108	5.9	34	142
11	Jasper	96	7.7	77	173
12	St. Francois	89	8.5	97	186
13	Pettis	88	5.1	15	103
14	Jefferson	86	6.5	136	222
15	Lafayette	80	7.5	95	175
16	Scott	78	5.2	60	138
17	Phelps	66	8.2	87	153
18	Pulaski	60	7.5	50	110
19	Warren	58	7.8	56	114
20	Butler	57	6.0	70	127
21	Texas	53	5.2	52	105
22	Laclede	52	6.8	53	105
23	Dekalb	51	3.5	7	58
24	Callaway	49	7.3	42	91
25	Dunklin	49	6.1	64	113
26	Stoddard	49	6.6	60	109
27	Taney	49	8.0	65	114
28	Barry	47	7.5	39	86
29	Lawrence	47	6.2	69	116
30	Washington	45	8.8	22	67
31	Lincoln	44	8.7	35	79
32	Saline	43	6.7	79	122
33	Crawford	42	6.6	42	84
34	Franklin	41	6.0	109	150
35	Cass	39	6.2	29	68
36	Clinton	39	4.3	11	50
37	Cole	39	6.4	21	60
38	Christian	38	7.5	102	140
39	Camden	37	7.4	45	82
40	Wright	37	5.4	41	78
Total Top 40 Counties		3,611	7.2	3,074	6,685
Total All Other Counties		1,442	5.2	1,332	2,774
Total All Counties		5,053	6.6	4,406	9,459

Life sentences computed as 30 years

Table 5.18. Top Forty Sentencing Counties: Female New Admissions, FY2018

Rank	County	New Prison Sentences	Average Sentence (yrs)	New 120 Day/LT Drug	All New Admissions
1	St. Louis Cnty	43	6.2	41	84
2	Cape Girardeau	33	4.4	23	56
3	Greene	27	6.6	49	76
4	St. Charles	27	8.3	50	77
5	Clay	24	4.2	18	42
6	Boone	19	5.3	22	41
7	Butler	19	4.9	20	39
8	Jackson	18	9.2	24	42
9	Lafayette	18	7.1	25	43
10	St. Louis City	18	5.2	29	47
11	Buchanan	17	4.2	28	45
12	Pettis	17	4.4	4	21
13	Platte	17	4.6	3	20
14	Scott	16	5.4	17	33
15	St. Francois	16	6.9	25	41
16	Dekalb	15	3.1	2	17
17	Warren	15	6.2	17	32
18	Phelps	14	6.6	31	45
19	Stoddard	14	6.6	22	36
20	Clinton	13	3.3	5	18
21	Crawford	13	6.2	15	28
22	Pulaski	12	5.4	20	32
23	Callaway	10	5.5	15	25
24	Franklin	10	4.4	33	43
25	Jasper	9	9.1	20	29
26	Laclede	9	6.7	14	23
27	Lawrence	9	6.1	16	25
28	Ripley	9	4.4	5	14
29	Saline	9	6.6	19	28
30	Texas	9	4.9	15	24
31	Washington	9	8.7	12	21
32	Cole	8	6.8	4	12
33	Lincoln	8	6.1	8	16
34	Randolph	8	6.3	9	17
35	Vernon	8	4.4	5	13
36	Benton	7	5.4	3	10
37	Daviess	7	4.0	2	9
38	Dunklin	7	6.0	22	29
39	Mcdonald	7	6.9	4	11
40	Montgomery	7	6.0	2	9
Total Top 40 Counties		575	5.8	698	1,273
Total All Other Counties		219	5.4	459	678
Total All Counties		794	5.7	1,157	1,951

Life sentences computed as 30 years

Table 5.19. Top Forty Sentencing Counties: Male New Admissions, FY2018

Rank	County	New Prison Sentences	Average Sentence (yrs)	New 120 Day/LT Drug	All New Admissions
1	St. Louis Cnty	318	7.7	184	502
2	St. Louis City	278	8.6	135	413
3	Jackson	258	9.7	160	418
4	Greene	187	7.7	166	353
5	St. Charles	133	8.0	135	268
6	Clay	128	5.9	57	185
7	Buchanan	121	5.8	73	194
8	Cape Girardeau	105	7.3	33	138
9	Boone	101	6.8	83	184
10	Platte	91	6.1	31	122
11	Jasper	87	7.6	57	144
12	St. Francois	73	8.8	72	145
13	Pettis	71	5.2	11	82
14	Jefferson	66	6.2	99	165
15	Lafayette	62	7.6	70	132
16	Scott	62	5.2	43	105
17	Phelps	52	8.6	56	108
18	Pulaski	48	8.0	30	78
19	Taney	45	8.1	47	92
20	Barry	44	7.7	26	70
21	Texas	44	5.3	37	81
22	Laclede	43	6.8	39	82
23	Warren	43	8.3	39	82
24	Dunklin	42	6.1	42	84
25	Callaway	39	7.8	27	66
26	Butler	38	6.6	50	88
27	Lawrence	38	6.3	53	91
28	Dekalb	36	3.6	5	41
29	Lincoln	36	9.3	27	63
30	Washington	36	8.8	10	46
31	Stoddard	35	6.6	38	73
32	Camden	34	7.5	34	68
33	Cass	34	6.4	28	62
34	Saline	34	6.8	60	94
35	Christian	32	7.1	80	112
36	Cole	31	6.3	17	48
37	Franklin	31	6.5	76	107
38	Johnson	31	8.2	16	47
39	New Madrid	31	9.0	35	66
40	Morgan	30	8.5	41	71
Total Top 40 Counties		3048	7.5	2322	5370
Total All Other Counties		1211	5.0	927	2138
Total All Counties		4259	6.8	3249	7508

Table 5.20. All New Admissions by Sentencing County, FY2018

All Offenders, New Prison Sentence*					
County	New Prison Sentences	Average Sentence (yrs)	County	New Prison Sentences	Average Sentence (yrs)
Adair	21	24.0	Livingston	26	22.0
Andrew	27	21.0	Macon	7	13.0
Atchison	3	6.0	Madison	19	12.0
Audrain	19	33.0	Maries	4	5.0
Barry	47	39.0	Marion	28	57.0
Barton	4	8.0	Mcdonald	24	31.0
Bates	14	28.0	Mercer	4	2.0
Benton	19	14.0	Miller	23	36.0
Bollinger	13	12.0	Mississippi	30	43.0
Boone	120	105.0	Moniteau	5	5.0
Buchanan	138	101.0	Monroe	13	12.0
Butler	57	70.0	Montgomery	21	8.0
Caldwell	22	11.0	Morgan	33	67.0
Callaway	49	42.0	New Madrid	36	48.0
Camden	37	45.0	Newton	15	22.0
Cape Girardeau	138	56.0	Nodaway	14	24.0
Carroll	3	11.0	Oregon	6	-
Carter	4	3.0	Osage	4	3.0
Cass	39	29.0	Ozark	7	13.0
Cedar	7	3.0	Pemiscot	27	30.0
Chariton	6	9.0	Perry	30	13.0
Christian	38	102.0	Pettis	88	15.0
Clark	19	8.0	Phelps	66	87.0
Clay	152	75.0	Pike	25	15.0
Clinton	39	11.0	Platte	108	34.0
Cole	39	21.0	Polk	24	46.0
Cooper	30	27.0	Pulaski	60	50.0
Crawford	42	42.0	Putnam	7	4.0
Dade	5	18.0	Ralls	10	6.0
Dallas	16	20.0	Randolph	32	31.0
Davies	26	12.0	Ray	28	20.0
Dekalb	51	7.0	Reynolds	7	4.0
Dent	7	24.0	Ripley	29	21.0
Douglas	14	25.0	Saline	43	79.0
Dunklin	49	64.0	Schuyler	3	-
Franklin	41	109.0	Scotland	3	6.0
Gasconade	5	15.0	Scott	78	60.0
Gentry	7	3.0	Shannon	2	8.0
Greene	214	215.0	Shelby	3	6.0
Grundy	9	9.0	St. Charles	160	185.0
Harrison	13	13.0	St. Clair	18	11.0
Henry	23	27.0	St. Francois	89	97.0
Hickory	14	15.0	St. Louis City	296	164.0
Holt	3	9.0	St. Louis Cnty	361	225.0
Howard	9	15.0	Ste. Genevieve	27	26.0
Howell	24	12.0	Stoddard	49	60.0
Iron	19	5.0	Stone	25	29.0
Jackson	276	184.0	Sullivan	-	4.0
Jasper	96	77.0	Taney	49	65.0
Jefferson	86	136.0	Texas	53	52.0
Johnson	34	19.0	Vernon	31	32.0
Knox	4	1.0	Warren	58	56.0
Laclede	52	53.0	Washington	45	22.0
Lafayette	80	95.0	Wayne	26	18.0
Lawrence	47	69.0	Webster	21	54.0
Lewis	1	11.0	Worth	3	-
Lincoln	44	35.0	Wright	37	41.0
Linn	14	21.0	Total	4,769	92.9

*excludes offenders who are out-of-state or have an unknown sentencing county

Admissions Demographics

Table 5.21 shows the number of admissions by admission type, race/ethnicity, and gender. Some offenders may have multiple admissions within the fiscal year. Admission types vary by gender and race/ethnicity. White male offenders are nearly equally likely to be admitted with new prison sentence as to 120-day and long-term treatment (LT) admissions; black male offenders are twice as likely to be admitted with a new prison sentence as to 120-day and LT. For both black female and white female offenders, the largest admission group is 120-day and LT (Table 5.21).

Table 5.21. Number of Offenders by Admission Type and by Race/Ethnicity and Gender in FY2018

Race/Ethnicity	New Admissions		Returns from Supervision		All	Percent of
	New Prison	120 Day & LT	Law	Technical		
All Offenders						
Asian	17	11	6	12	46	0.3%
Black	1282	654	829	921	3686	20.4%
Hispanic	130	93	53	104	380	2.1%
Native American	20	10	9	20	59	0.3%
Unknown	9	5	1	3	18	0.1%
White	3595	3633	2554	4086	13868	76.8%
Total	5053	4406	3452	5146	18057	100.0%
Females						
Asian	2	2	3	1	8	0.2%
Black	70	92	32	79	273	8.0%
Hispanic	35	37	12	47	131	3.8%
Native American	10	1	3	9	23	0.7%
Unknown	0	0	0	0	0	0.0%
White	677	1025	377	901	2980	87.3%
Total	794	1157	427	1037	3415	100.0%
Males						
Asian	15	9	3	11	38	0.3%
Black	1212	562	797	842	3413	23.3%
Hispanic	95	56	41	57	249	1.7%
Native American	10	9	6	11	36	0.2%
Unknown	9	5	1	3	18	0.1%
White	2918	2608	2177	3185	10888	74.4%
Total	4259	3249	3025	4109	14642	100.0%

For all offender admissions from FY2009 to FY2018, sixteen percent are assessed as being mentally ill as determined by assessment. Females exhibit a greater proportion of mentally ill individuals (30%) than males (14%) (Table 5.22). However, the proportion of male and female offenders needing clinical care or medication generally declines during the ten-year span.

Offenders admitted with medical concerns continue to be a smaller group than those with mental health concerns; on average in the last 10 years, 6% of all admissions need medical care. Medical concerns among female admissions are three times that of male admissions (Table 5.22). The percent of female admissions with medical concerns varies by year but generally declines over the past ten years. Medical needs among males remain stable within the 10-year span except for a noted drop in 2018.

Table 5.22. Offenders Admitted with Mental or Medical Health Concerns from FY2009 to FY2018

Mentally Ill*

Year	Count			Percent of All Admissions		
	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total
FY2009	857	2,303	3,160	35.2%	14.1%	16.8%
FY2010	829	2,353	3,182	33.7%	15.1%	17.7%
FY2011	918	2,269	3,187	35.2%	14.7%	17.6%
FY2012	948	2,507	3,455	35.1%	16.2%	19.0%
FY2013	907	2,076	2,983	31.6%	13.3%	16.1%
FY2014	909	2,024	2,933	28.7%	12.6%	15.3%
FY2015	855	1,855	2,710	26.0%	12.0%	14.5%
FY2016	869	1,795	2,664	26.2%	11.9%	14.5%
FY2017	948	1,854	2,802	27.3%	12.4%	15.2%
FY2018	974	1,827	2,801	28.5%	12.5%	15.5%
Total	9,014	20,863	29,877	30.3%	13.5%	16.2%

Medical Concerns**

Year	Count			Percent of All Admissions		
	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total
FY2009	459	824	1,283	18.9%	5.0%	6.8%
FY2010	361	764	1,125	14.7%	4.9%	6.2%
FY2011	362	707	1,069	13.9%	4.6%	5.9%
FY2012	335	702	1,037	12.4%	4.5%	5.7%
FY2013	328	762	1,090	11.4%	4.9%	5.9%
FY2014	393	828	1,221	12.4%	5.2%	6.4%
FY2015	486	768	1,254	14.8%	5.0%	6.7%
FY2016	431	728	1,159	13.0%	4.8%	6.3%
FY2017	373	608	981	10.8%	4.1%	5.3%
FY2018	329	491	820	9.6%	3.4%	4.5%
Total	3,857	7,182	11,039	13.0%	4.6%	6.0%

*Offenders require regular clinic care and psychotropic medication.

**Offenders require regular or daily nursing and schedule III medications.

Offenders assessed with moderate, intensive or severe substance abuse issues require drug treatment. Over the last 10 years, 85% of all offenders require drug treatment (Table 5.23). This percent remains relatively steady from FY2009 to FY2011, but has subsequently risen slightly. The percent requiring treatment reaches its highest level during the last two years at 89%.

Table 5.23. Offenders Admitted with Substance Abuse and Requiring Treatment from FY2009 to FY2018

Year	No Assesment*	Sustance Abuse Assesment†					Total Admissions	Percent Req. Treatment††
		None**	Mild	Moderate	Intensive	Severe		
FY2009	180	1,287	1,693	5,450	8,125	2,061	18,796	84.0%
FY2010	287	1,195	1,528	5,029	7,741	2,223	18,003	84.6%
FY2011	395	1,107	1,540	4,970	7,962	2,112	18,086	85.0%
FY2012	347	1,011	1,431	4,957	8,034	2,426	18,206	86.3%
FY2013	560	991	1,501	5,147	8,034	2,272	18,505	86.1%
FY2014	699	962	1,415	5,463	8,328	2,337	19,204	87.2%
FY2015	636	864	1,303	5,184	8,347	2,370	18,704	88.0%
FY2016	435	826	1,354	5,106	8,152	2,476	18,349	87.8%
FY2017	551	743	1,243	4,968	8,348	2,599	18,452	88.9%
FY2018	632	774	1,171	4,955	7,919	2,606	18,057	88.8%
Total	4,722	9,760	14,179	51,229	64,723	18,277	162,890	84.9%

* No substance abuse assessment completed

** No substance abuse indicated

†See Table 2.7 for treatment levels for assessment

††Offenders assessed as having moderate to severe substance abuse require treatment. Those with no assessment are excluded from the denominator.

Minimum Prison Term

Mandated in 1994, minimum prison terms (MPTs) establish the length of sentence required to be served before eligibility for parole for offenders convicted of dangerous felonies and for offenders with prior incarcerations with Missouri DOC (Section 558.019, RSMo). One prior incarceration requires an offender serve a minimum of 40% sentence length before parole; two prior incarcerations requires 50%; three or more prior incarcerations requires 80%; and dangerous felons serve at least 85% of their sentence. Offenders with drug offenses do not serve a minimum prison term for prior incarcerations with DOC.

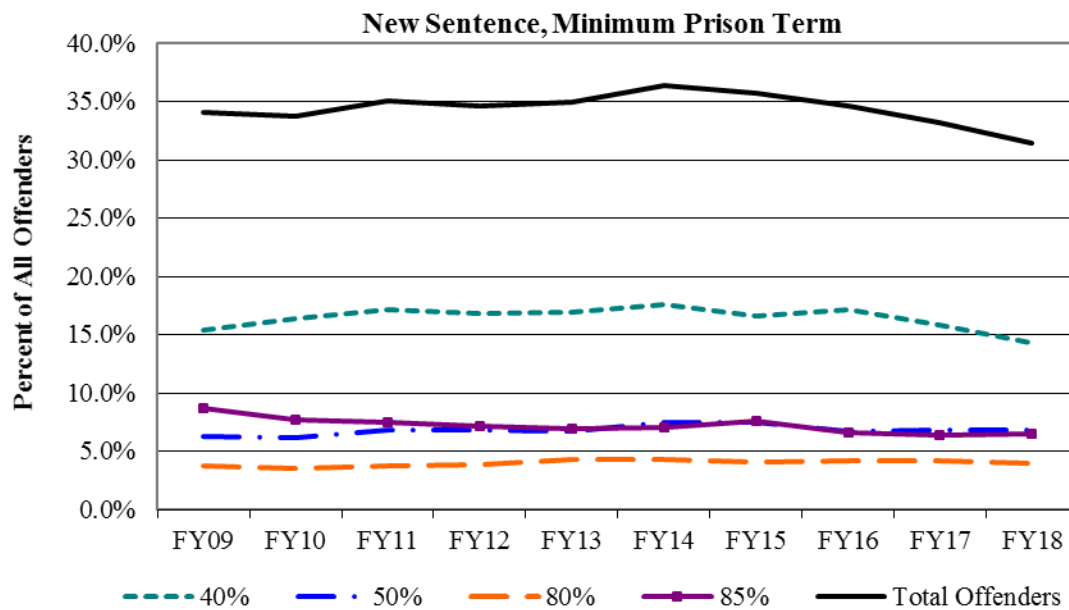
The number of admissions with MPTs peaks in FY2014. For the ten-year period since FY2009, a total of 9,047 MPTs are imposed which encompasses one-third of all offenders admitted with new sentences (Table 5.24). The greatest percent is for those serving 40% MPT, followed by 50%, and then 85% MPT (Fig. 5.10).

Table 5.24. New Admissions, FY2009 to FY2018 with Minimum Prison Terms (MPT) for Dangerous Felonies or Repeat Offenses

All Offenders, New Sentence MPT							
Sentence	Minimum Prison Term					Total	Total
Year	None	40%	50%	80%	85%	MPT	Offenders
Number of Offenders							
FY2009	5,996	1,402	565	337	791	3,095	9,091
FY2010	5,745	1,417	534	310	671	2,932	8,677
FY2011	5,602	1,474	583	319	644	3,020	8,622
FY2012	5,652	1,457	591	335	617	3,000	8,652
FY2013	5,606	1,462	581	365	601	3,009	8,615
FY2014	5,864	1,619	685	400	652	3,356	9,220
FY2015	5,580	1,436	650	355	654	3,095	8,675
FY2016	5,538	1,452	569	352	558	2,931	8,469
FY2017	5,682	1,348	579	359	539	2,825	8,507
FY2018	5,480	1,141	541	314	515	2,511	7,991
Total	56,745	14,208	5,878	966	2,106	9,047	26,390

Percent of Offenders							
FY2009	66.0%	15.4%	6.2%	3.7%	8.7%	34.0%	100.0%
FY2010	66.2%	16.3%	6.2%	3.6%	7.7%	33.8%	100.0%
FY2011	65.0%	17.1%	6.8%	3.7%	7.5%	35.0%	100.0%
FY2012	65.3%	16.8%	6.8%	3.9%	7.1%	34.7%	100.0%
FY2013	65.1%	17.0%	6.7%	4.2%	7.0%	34.9%	100.0%
FY2014	63.6%	17.6%	7.4%	4.3%	7.1%	36.4%	100.0%
FY2015	64.3%	16.6%	7.5%	4.1%	7.5%	35.7%	100.0%
FY2016	65.4%	17.1%	6.7%	4.2%	6.6%	34.6%	100.0%
FY2017	66.8%	15.8%	6.8%	4.2%	6.3%	33.2%	100.0%
FY2018	68.6%	14.3%	6.8%	3.9%	6.4%	31.4%	100.0%
Total	215.0%	53.8%	22.3%	3.7%	8.0%	34.3%	100.0%

Figure 5.10. Ten-year Trends in New Sentence Admissions with Minimum Prison Terms



Average Sentence

Average sentences for new admissions include both new prison sentences (court commitments) and probation revocations. New admissions exclude offenders serving short sentences under 120-day and long-term drug sentences (559.115, RSMo or 217.202 RSMo). Life sentences are standardized at 30 years for the purpose of computing average sentence lengths.

New admissions since FY2009 are fairly evenly distributed each year between new court commitments and probation revocations. However, male admissions consistently include a greater number of new court commitments, while females incur more probation revocations (Table 5.25). Average sentence length in the past ten years is stable. In general, average sentences for males are roughly 1.5 years longer than females for new court commitments, and one year longer than females for probation revocations.

Table 5.25. Number of Offenders and Average Sentence (in years) for New Term Sentences by Gender from FY2009 to FY2018

New Admissions - Term Sentences										
Count	FY09	FY10	FY11	FY12	FY13	FY14	FY15	FY16	FY17	FY18
New Court Commitments	3,078	2,916	2,895	2,812	2,845	2,970	2,808	2,650	2,748	2,624
Female	238	238	273	269	257	285	313	290	343	295
Male	2,840	2,678	2,622	2,543	2,588	2,685	2,495	2,360	2,405	2,329
Probation Revocations	2,921	2,892	2,706	2,805	2,776	2,865	2,636	2,579	2,570	2,448
Female	443	459	466	453	464	535	501	493	519	503
Male	2,478	2,433	2,240	2,352	2,312	2,330	2,135	2,086	2,051	1,945
Total	5,999	5,808	5,601	5,617	5,621	5,835	5,444	5,229	5,318	5,072

Average Sentence (yrs)	FY09	FY10	FY11	FY12	FY13	FY14	FY15	FY16	FY17	FY18
New Court Commitments	8.3	8.3	8.0	8.2	8.3	8.2	8.5	8.2	8.1	7.9
Female	6.9	6.0	6.3	6.6	6.3	6.9	6.5	6.8	7.1	6.6
Male	8.6	8.5	8.2	8.3	8.5	8.4	8.7	8.3	8.3	8.1
Probation Revocations	6.1	6.0	6.2	6.1	6.3	6.2	6.2	6.0	5.9	5.6
Female	5.0	5.3	5.4	5.3	5.4	5.4	5.3	5.5	5.2	5.2
Male	6.3	6.1	6.3	6.2	6.4	6.4	6.5	6.2	6.1	5.7
Total	7.3	7.1	7.1	7.1	7.3	7.3	7.4	7.1	7.1	6.8

Table 5.26 promulgates data on new admissions by race/ethnicity. From FY2009 to FY2018, the amount of probation revocation admissions slightly surpasses new court commitments among white offenders. The reverse is true with black and Hispanic offenders

The average sentence lengths, for both new court commitments and probation revocation, are stable among black and white offenders within strata with one exception; probation revocations sentence length for blacks dropped by 1 year in 2018. Black offenders sentence length is longer than white offenders for both new court commitments and probation revocation (with the 2018 exception noted above). For FY2018, the sentence length for new court commitments is 0.5 years longer for black offenders compared to white offenders; probation revocation sentences are of equal length for black and white offenders. Other race/ethnicities sentence lengths fluctuate over time as would be expected with the smaller population size.

Table 5.26. New Admissions, Count and Term Sentences (in years) by Race/Ethnicity from FY2009 to FY2018

Count	FY09	FY10	FY11	FY12	FY13	FY14	FY15	FY16	FY17	FY18
New Court Commitments	3,078	2,916	2,895	2,812	2,845	2,970	2,808	2,650	2,748	2,624
Asian	8	9	13	5	9	8	10	6	4	7
Black	1,127	1,018	914	895	916	1,007	892	776	798	730
Hispanic	129	121	105	94	92	74	82	83	68	76
Native American	10	10	6	12	5	12	12	10	6	4
Unknown	3	7	3	4	5	4	2	1	2	6
White	1,801	1,751	1,854	1,802	1,818	1,865	1,810	1,774	1,870	1,801
Probation Revocations	2,921	2,892	2,706	2,805	2,776	2,865	2,636	2,579	2,570	2,448
Asian	8	6	7	2	9	6	6	6	6	10
Black	890	846	771	836	748	757	652	683	603	556
Hispanic	48	54	44	55	55	41	52	46	43	54
Native American	6	7	11	9	8	12	5	2	5	16
Unknown	-	1	1	2	2	-	1	-	1	3
White	1,969	1,978	1,872	1,901	1,954	2,049	1,920	1,842	1,912	1,809
Total	5,999	5,808	5,601	5,617	5,621	5,835	5,444	5,229	5,318	5,072

Average Sentence (yrs)	FY09	FY10	FY11	FY12	FY13	FY14	FY15	FY16	FY17	FY18
New Court Commitments	8.5	8.3	8.0	8.2	8.3	8.2	8.5	8.2	8.1	7.9
Asian	10.6	7.0	5.7	6.8	5.9	4.9	7.3	14.7	10.8	6.1
Black	9.9	9.9	9.6	9.7	9.7	9.7	9.4	9.3	8.8	8.9
Hispanic	6.9	6.4	7.9	8.3	7.8	7.6	8.0	9.1	7.9	7.7
Native American	5.1	4.4	5.5	5.8	8.0	7.1	10.4	5.1	8.0	4.0
Unknown	14.3	11.1	16.7	10.0	13.4	7.0	3.5	3.0	6.0	6.8
White	7.8	7.5	7.2	7.4	7.6	7.5	8.0	7.6	7.8	7.5
Probation Revocations	6.1	6.0	6.2	6.1	6.3	6.2	6.2	6.0	5.9	5.6
Asian	3.5	4.8	6.6	8.0	5.4	5.7	5.3	5.7	7.7	6.2
Black	7.0	6.8	6.9	6.8	7.1	7.2	6.9	6.6	6.6	5.6
Hispanic	5.4	5.8	5.5	5.7	5.9	5.3	6.0	5.8	5.2	5.6
Native American	3.8	4.7	6.0	5.0	5.0	5.9	5.8	4.5	5.8	5.1
Unknown	-	3.0	4.0	4.5	3.0	-	10.0	-	4.0	4.7
White	5.7	5.7	5.9	5.8	6.0	5.9	6.0	5.8	5.7	5.6
Total	7.3	7.1	7.1	7.1	7.3	7.3	7.4	7.1	7.1	6.8

In looking at admissions and offense types over the last ten years, different patterns emerge. Since FY2009, probation revocations are consistently the greatest source of new admissions for nonviolent and drug offenses, while all other offense groups have greater admissions from new court commitments (Table 5.27). Among new court commitments, average sentence length is stable over the 10-year span except for drug offenses which show a declining length. Not surprisingly, the longest average sentence in all years is seen in the violent and sex/child abuse groups. Sentence length for sex/child abuse offenses exhibit the greatest fluctuation during the 10-year span.

Table 5.27. New Admissions, Count and Term Sentences (in years) by Offense Group, FY2009 to FY2018

Count	FY09	FY10	FY11	FY12	FY13	FY14	FY15	FY16	FY17	FY18
New Court Commitments	3,078	2,916	2,895	2,812	2,845	2,970	2,808	2,650	2,748	2,624
Violent	978	905	816	819	772	837	843	747	813	718
Sex and Child Abuse	455	424	408	344	384	396	392	371	385	424
Nonviolent	880	870	886	915	902	1,011	813	895	792	778
Drug	522	485	569	546	609	567	627	538	645	607
DWI	243	232	216	188	178	159	133	99	113	97
Probation Revocations	2,921	2,892	2,706	2,805	2,776	2,865	2,636	2,579	2,570	2,448
Violent	308	306	265	296	298	304	295	291	274	290
Sex and Child Abuse	101	88	99	94	94	91	95	79	74	60
Nonviolent	1,543	1,534	1,455	1,497	1,459	1,509	1,340	1,294	1,220	1,133
Drug	839	842	769	783	791	842	799	830	912	874
DWI	130	122	118	135	134	119	107	85	90	91
Total	5,999	5,808	5,601	5,617	5,621	5,835	5,444	5,229	5,318	5,072

Average Sentence (yrs)	FY09	FY10	FY11	FY12	FY13	FY14	FY15	FY16	FY17	FY18
New Court Commitments	8.5	8.3	8.0	8.2	8.3	8.2	8.5	8.2	8.1	7.9
Violent	11.7	11.5	11.4	11.4	11.4	11.8	11.2	11.0	11.3	11.1
Sex and Child Abuse	12.1	12.3	11.7	12.3	12.4	11.9	13.2	13.4	12.3	13.0
Nonviolent	5.1	5.1	5.0	5.1	5.3	5.1	5.0	5.0	4.8	4.4
Drug	6.9	6.3	6.4	6.8	7.1	7.0	6.9	6.4	6.0	5.5
DWI	5.0	4.5	4.6	5.0	5.0	5.1	5.4	5.6	5.6	5.0
Probation Revocations	6.1	6.0	6.2	6.1	6.3	6.2	6.2	6.0	5.9	5.6
Violent	7.7	7.1	7.3	7.7	7.6	8.0	7.6	7.7	7.3	7.0
Sex and Child Abuse	8.6	7.8	8.5	7.9	8.7	7.2	8.1	7.5	8.2	8.4
Nonviolent	5.5	5.5	5.6	5.6	5.8	5.8	5.7	5.6	5.5	5.1
Drug	6.4	6.5	6.6	6.4	6.6	6.5	6.5	6.1	6.0	5.6
DWI	4.9	5.3	4.7	5.2	5.3	5.4	5.4	5.4	5.3	5.0
Total	7.3	7.1	7.1	7.1	7.3	7.3	7.4	7.1	7.1	6.8

Data in Table 5.28 show the average sentence length for the top ten most serious offenses by offense group for FY 2009 to FY2018. Sentence length for new court commitments remains stable for violent, nonviolent, and drug offenses. In 2018, sentencing length for forcible rape and statutory rape increase to their longest length during the ten-year span.

Table 5.28. Top Ten Most Prevalent Charge Codes for New Court Commitments by Offense Group from FY2009 to FY2018 with Average Sentence Length in Years

RSMO	Most Serious Offense	Felony Class*	Commitments FY09 - FY18	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Violent													
565.020	0-001 MURDER 1ST DEGREE	A	235	30.0	30.0	30.0	30.0	30.0	30.0	30.0	30.0	30.0	30.0
565.021	1-001 MURDER 2ND DEGREE	A	871	21.2	22.4	22.1	22.2	22.3	20.9	19.9	22.7	22.7	21.5
565.024	4-001 INVOL MANSPLATER-1ST DEG	C	358	7.9	6.2	6.9	7.2	8.3	6.6	7.7	6.8	9.1	7.2
565.050	0-001 ASSAULT 1ST DEGREE OR A	A	677	12.7	11.4	12.0	12.4	12.2	12.7	12.1	12.1	12.1	13.0
565.052	2-001 ASSAULT - 2ND DEGREE	D	964	5.3	5.3	5.4	5.7	5.2	5.6	5.7	6.1	5.5	5.8
565.073	3-003 DOMESTIC ASSAULT - 2ND D	D	946	4.4	4.6	4.8	4.7	4.8	5.0	5.1	5.3	5.0	5.0
565.082	2-002 ASLT/ATMPT-L/E, ETC.2ND-D	D	375	5.6	5.6	5.9	5.4	6.0	5.7	6.4	5.8	5.6	7.0
571.015	5-001 ARMED CRIMINAL ACTION	U	220	10.7	9.7	11.0	11.9	12.4	12.8	10.6	12.9	11.2	11.7
579.023	3-001 ROBBERY - 1ST DEGREE	A	1029	13.7	14.1	14.9	13.5	14.0	14.4	13.4	13.9	13.7	13.4
579.025	5-001 ROBBERY - 2ND DEGREE	B	1138	8.2	9.1	9.2	9.1	8.9	9.0	8.9	8.6	9.0	8.6
Sex and Child Abuse													
566.030	0-997 FORCIBLE RAPE - FORCIBLE	U	194	19.5	20.5	22.8	23.2	18.8	19.8	22.7	19.0	17.4	22.9
566.032	2-001 STATUTORY RAPE OR ATTEMPT	U	365	14.9	16.2	16.6	15.3	13.6	15.8	17.0	15.6	15.6	17.0
566.034	4-001 STATUTORY RAPE - 2ND DEG	D	292	5.9	5.1	5.0	5.3	5.2	5.9	5.9	5.5	5.1	5.3
566.060	0-993 FORCIBLE SODOMY-DEV SEX	U	135	21.2	18.7	16.9	18.5	18.9	15.9	20.6	21.9	17.0	16.3
566.062	2-002 STAT SODOMY/ATTEMPT S	U	998	15.4	15.3	15.5	15.4	17.5	17.1	17.8	16.6	16.8	17.2
566.064	4-001 STATUTORY SODOMY - 2ND	D	236	5.8	5.1	6.6	5.9	5.6	5.7	5.2	7.1	6.3	6.0
566.067	7-003 CHILD MOLEST-1ST DEGREE	B	630	8.7	8.6	8.9	9.2	10.1	8.9	11.7	11.0	10.2	9.7
568.045	5-001 ENDANGERING WELFARE OF	D	210	4.3	4.5	4.3	5.9	5.2	5.3	5.3	6.0	6.0	5.6
568.060	0-002 ABUSE OR NEGLECT OF A CH	D	181	7.8	7.0	9.8	9.8	7.2	8.4	7.4	10.7	8.9	8.0
573.037	7-001 POSSESS CHILD PORN - 2ND	B	185	4.0	6.7	7.2	8.8	7.6	8.0	7.6	7.2	8.3	7.2
Non-Violent													
568.040	0-998 NONSUP-6MO-12MO-AMT-\$	E	525	2.9	2.9	2.9	2.8	3.1	2.9	3.1	2.9	3.0	3.1
569.080	0-002 TAMPERING WITH MOTOR V	D	859	4.4	4.3	4.4	4.4	4.4	4.3	4.9	4.6	4.3	4.4
569.160	0-001 BURGLARY 1ST DEG	B	604	8.2	8.5	7.8	8.5	9.4	7.8	9.1	7.3	8.6	7.7
569.170	0-001 BURGLARY - 2ND DEGREE	D	1793	5.5	5.4	5.0	5.4	5.2	5.2	5.0	5.5	5.2	5.3
570.040	0-035 STEALING - \$750 OR MORE	D	1619	4.9	4.7	4.9	4.8	5.0	4.9	4.7	5.1	5.0	4.2
570.080	0-002 RECEIVING STOLEN PROPERTY	D	401	4.2	4.3	4.0	5.2	4.4	4.7	5.1	4.2	4.4	5.3
570.090	0-001 FORGERY	D	670	4.0	4.2	4.3	4.8	4.7	4.2	4.0	4.5	4.4	4.3
571.030	0-999 UNLAWFUL USE OF WEAPON	E	303	3.2	3.2	3.5	3.2	3.3	3.3	3.3	3.8	3.4	3.6
571.070	0-001 UNLAWFUL POSSESSION OF	D	428	3.7	4.3	4.4	4.9	5.5	4.6	5.1	4.8	5.2	4.4
575.150	0-002 RESIST ARREST/DETENTION	E	415	3.2	3.1	3.1	3.1	2.9	3.6	3.2	3.3	3.0	3.6
DWI													
577.010	0-025 DWI - AGGRAVATED	D	2138	5.1	4.8	5.3	5.5	5.6	5.9	5.9	6.2	6.2	5.6
Drug													
577.012	2-005 BAC - AGGRAVATED OFFENSE	D	10	4.5	3.0	5.0	0.0	7.0	3.5	10.0	0.0	0.0	5.0
195.420	0-001 CREATE/ALTER CHEM TO CONTROL	D	116	4.8	5.2	5.4	4.8	5.7	5.3	4.9	6.0	5.7	6.0
217.360	0-002 DEL/POSS CONTR SUBS-COR	D	30	4.0	4.3	4.7	4.1	4.3	2.0	3.5	4.0	2.0	3.0
579.015	5-001 POSSESS CONTROL SUBSTANCE	D	3602	5.1	4.7	4.9	5.1	5.2	5.2	5.2	5.1	4.8	4.6
579.020	1-002 DIST DEL MANUF CONTR SUB	B	2265	8.4	8.2	7.8	9.0	9.3	9.3	8.8	9.0	8.6	8.3
579.030	0-001 DISTRIBUTION OF A CONTR	A	50	12.4	12.1	11.0	10.0	12.3	11.7	10.8	11.7	14.0	15.0
579.045	5-001 FRAUDULENTLY ATTEMPTING	E	25	3.0	3.0	4.0	2.8	2.5	3.0	4.0	3.7	2.5	0.0
579.065	2-002 TRAFFIC IN DRUGS/ATTEMPT	A	84	14.1	10.8	11.3	11.3	12.4	14.7	12.2	14.9	13.8	14.4
579.068	3-003 TRAFFIC IN DRUG/ATTEMPT	B	293	9.9	9.2	10.5	10.7	10.0	11.7	9.5	9.9	8.4	9.4
579.110	0-001 POSSESSION OF METHAMPH	E	35	3.5	3.7	2.7	3.5	2.8	0.0	4.5	3.5	0.0	4.0

* The felony class of the most populous charge code.

The statutory defined offense may include more than one charge code.

Life Sentences and sentences over 30 years are computed at 30 years.

New court commitments include offenders sentenced by the courts to a term commitment. New court commitments do not include offenders sentenced to a 120 day, long term drug program, probation or parole revocations. Offenders convicted of the attempt of the offense are excluded (the offenders are sentenced to one felony class lower.)

The felony class is the current felony class for the offense. Some offenses, including Child Molestation 1st and Endangering the Welfare of a Child have had the felony class of the offense increased during the analysis period.

DWI (577.010) Includes persistent, aggravated and chronic offenses.

6. Releases from an Adult Institution

All Releases

Since the introduction of the new salient factor guideline assessment in 2004, the number of offenders released to parole has increased along with a reduction in the number of offenders released on the conditional mandatory release date or on the expiration of sentence.

Total releases from incarceration increase in FY2018 for the second fiscal year; this trend reflects increases to parole and probation (Table 6.1). The comparison of FY2008-13 with FY2013-18 data displays a different picture; the rates for the last five years for all discharges types are relatively static unlike the former time span. See Table 6.2.

Table 6.1. Number of Releases from an Institution by Release Type, FY2008 to FY2018

Releases from Prison											
Type of Releases	FY2008	FY2009	FY2010	FY2011	FY2012	FY2013	FY2014	FY2015	FY2016	FY2017	FY2018
Probation	4,602	4,282	4,320	4,306	4,439	4,578	5,035	5,109	5,097	5,089	5,108
Parole	12,881	11,672	11,562	11,413	11,584	11,731	12,014	11,553	10,817	11,536	12,280
Conditional Release	768	922	830	891	940	886	781	822	772	872	839
Other*	729	160	140	143	126	131	166	164	150	197	161
Discharge	2,081	2,129	1,838	1,723	1,601	1,590	1,588	1,510	1,561	1,536	1,425
Total Releases	21,061	19,165	18,690	18,476	18,690	18,916	19,584	19,158	18,397	19,230	19,813
Percent Increase		-9.0%	-2.5%	-1.1%	1.2%	1.2%	3.5%	-2.2%	-4.0%	4.5%	3.0%

*Other includes deaths, interstate transfers and absconders.

Figure 6.1. Ten-year Trends in Releases from Prison by Release Type, FY2009 to FY2018

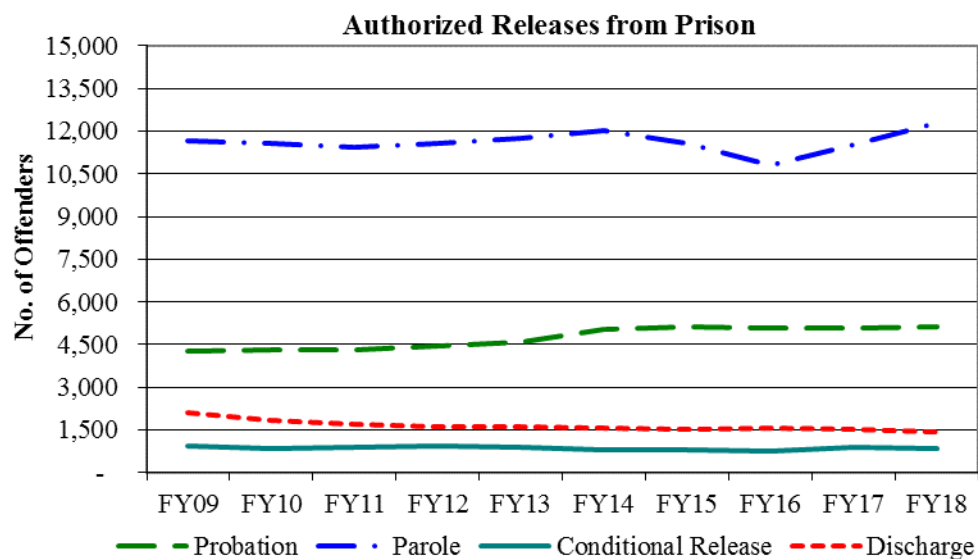


Table 6.2. Release Types, Average Percent Change of by Five-year Cohorts

Type of Releases	Change in Releases	
	Average of Annual Percent Increases	
	FY2008-FY2013	FY2013-FY2018
Probation	-0.1%	2.2%
Parole	-1.9%	0.9%
Conditional Release	2.9%	-1.1%
Other*	-29.1%	4.2%
Discharge	-5.2%	-2.2%
Total Releases	-2.1%	0.9%

*Other includes deaths, interstate transfers and absconders.

Gender

FY2018 reverses the six-year trend of increases in number of female offenders released. The drop in releases (-4.2%) largely reflects the 7% decrease in parole releases. Parole, then probation, are the leading release types for female offenders (Table 6.3 and Fig.6.2). The comparison of FY2008-13 with FY2013-18 shows the greatest percentage change in conditional release types (Table 6.4).

Table 6.3. Number of Releases from the Female Prison Population by Release Type, FY2008 to FY2018

Type of Releases	FY2008	FY2009	FY2010	FY2011	FY2012	FY2013	FY2014	FY2015	FY2016	FY2017	FY2018
Probation	668	797	814	811	943	1,153	1,196	1,279	1,305	1,326	1,304
Parole	1,599	1,628	1,516	1,625	1,714	1,739	1,762	1,762	2,021	2,176	2,021
Conditional Release	73	60	58	67	58	35	72	72	82	69	82
Other*	7	10	9	6	8	13	12	7	23	13	22
Discharge	172	165	179	137	133	127	121	155	130	130	130
Total Releases	2,519	2,660	2,576	2,646	2,856	3,067	3,163	3,275	3,561	3,714	3,559
Percent Increase		5.6%	-3.2%	2.7%	7.9%	7.4%	3.1%	3.5%	8.7%	4.3%	-4.2%

*Other includes deaths, interstate transfers and absconders.

Figure 6.2. Ten-year Trends of the Number of Releases from the Female Prison Population by Release Type, FY2009 to FY2018

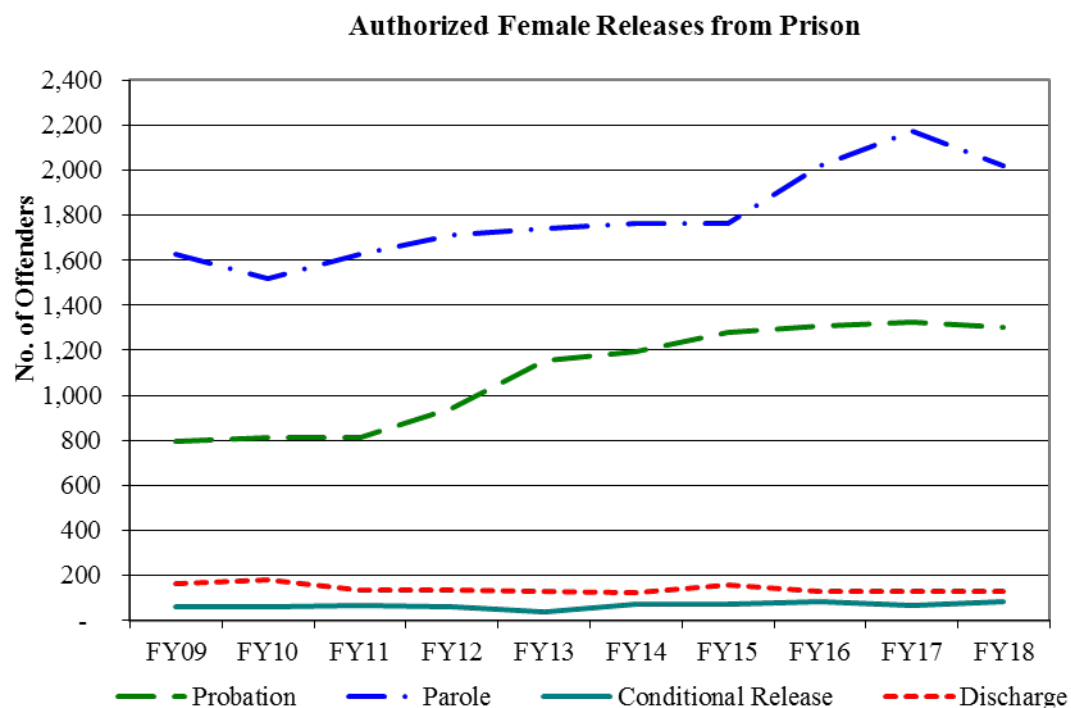


Table 6.4. Release Type, Average Percent Change for Females by Five-year Intervals

Type of Releases	Change in Female Releases	
	Average of Annual Percent Increases	
	FY2008-FY2013	FY2013-FY2018
Probation	11.5%	2.5%
Parole	1.7%	3.1%
Conditional Release	-13.7%	18.6%
Other*	13.2%	11.1%
Discharge	-5.9%	0.5%
Total Releases	4.0%	3.0%

*Other includes deaths, interstate transfers and absconders.

Unlike the female incarcerated population of FY2018, the male incarcerated population continues to experience an increase in releases, 4.8 %; this reflects a 10% increase in parole releases (Table 6.5). In comparing FY2008-13 with FY2013-18 data, all types of releases remain relatively static as compared with ‘other’ release types (deaths, interstate transfers, and absconders) (Table 6.6).

Table 6.5. Number of Releases from the Male Prison Population by Release Type, FY2008-18

Type of Releases	FY2008	FY2009	FY2010	FY2011	FY2012	FY2013	FY2014	FY2015	FY2016	FY2017	FY2018
Probation	3,934	3,485	3,506	3,495	3,496	3,425	3,839	3,830	3,792	3,763	3,804
Parole	11,282	10,044	10,046	9,788	9,870	9,992	10,252	9,791	8,796	9,360	10,259
Conditional Release	695	862	772	824	882	851	709	750	690	803	757
Other*	722	150	131	137	118	118	154	157	127	184	139
Discharge	1,909	1,964	1,659	1,586	1,468	1,463	1,467	1,355	1,431	1,406	1,295
Total Releases	18,542	16,505	16,114	15,830	15,834	15,849	16,421	15,883	14,836	15,516	16,254
Percent Increase		-11.0%	-2.4%	-1.8%	0.0%	0.1%	3.6%	-3.3%	-6.6%	4.6%	4.8%

*Other includes deaths, interstate transfers and absconders.

Figure 6.3. Ten-year Trends of the Number of Releases from the Male Prison Population by Release Type, FY2009-18

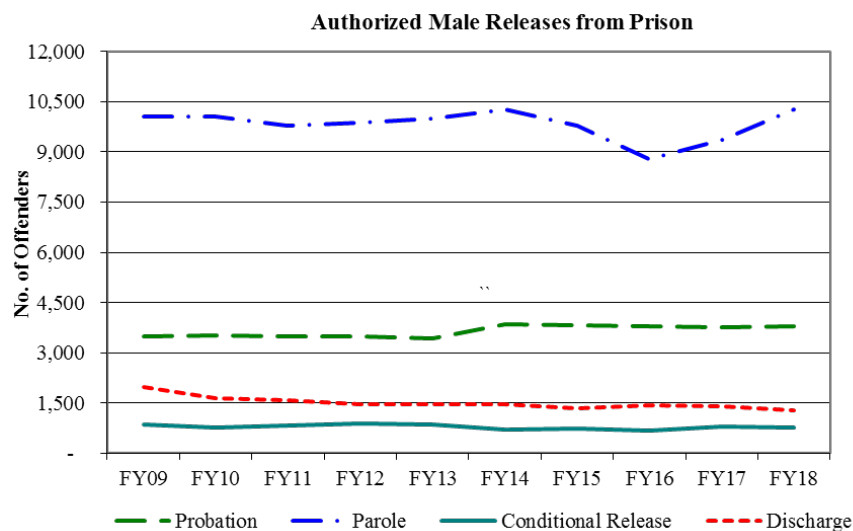


Table 6.6. Release Type, Average Percent Change for Males by Five-year Intervals

Type of Releases	Average of Annual Percent Increases	
	FY2008-FY2013	FY2013-FY2018
Probation	-2.7%	2.1%
Parole	-2.4%	0.5%
Conditional Release	4.1%	-2.3%
Other*	-30.4%	3.3%
Discharge	-5.2%	-2.4%
Total Releases	-3.1%	0.5%

*Other includes deaths, interstate transfers and absconders.

7. Time Served to First Release

All Releases

First release is defined as the first release following the admission for a new commitment. Offenders convicted of offenses committed on or after August 28, 1994 are required to serve a minimum prison term (MPT) before first release if they have committed a dangerous felony (85% of sentence) or have prior incarcerations with the Missouri Department of Corrections (40% of sentence for one prior, 50% for two priors, and 80% for three or more prior incarcerations). Time served includes jail time which is credited towards total incarceration time upon entrance to the Department of Corrections. Offenders, with a sex offense conviction under Chapter 566 RSMo, must complete the Missouri Sex Offender Program (MOSOP) before being eligible for a parole release. Offenders, with a chronic DWI sentence, must serve two years before parole eligibility per section 577.012.7(5), RSMo. First releases do not include the releases of offenders who are returned as parole violators or from a 120-day program.

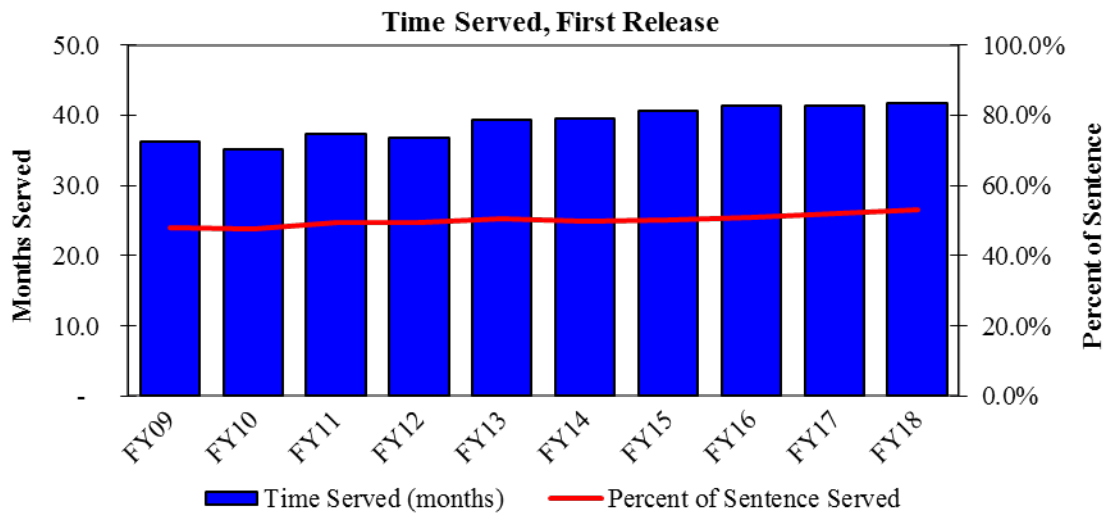
Average time served as a percent of the sentence in FY2018 is 53%, slightly longer than time served in FY2017 (Table 7.1); the percent of time served shows a gradual increase in the past ten years (Fig. 7.1). This is expected to continue, because of the imposition of MPTs, as time served increases with increasing aggregate sentence lengths.

Please note, the tables and figures in this chapter refer to time served to first release to parole or by conditional release or by discharge.

Table 7.1. Average Time Served, First Release to Parole or Conditional Release or Discharge, FY2009-18

FY	Releases	Aggregate Sentence (months)	Time Served (months)	Percent of Sentence Served	Percent Released to Parole	Percent Released CR, Adm	Percent Released Discharge
FY2009	5,484	75.7	36.2	47.9%	83.5%	11.0%	5.5%
FY2010	5,467	73.4	35.1	47.8%	84.6%	10.2%	5.2%
FY2011	5,363	75.6	37.4	49.5%	84.3%	10.3%	5.5%
FY2012	5,457	74.4	36.8	49.5%	82.9%	11.4%	5.7%
FY2013	5,713	77.8	39.3	50.5%	84.5%	10.4%	5.1%
FY2014	5,509	79.3	39.6	49.9%	85.5%	9.6%	4.9%
FY2015	5,383	81.2	40.7	50.1%	84.9%	10.3%	4.8%
FY2016	4,906	81.2	41.4	51.0%	85.1%	9.9%	4.9%
FY2017	5,003	79.4	41.3	52.0%	83.0%	11.3%	5.7%
FY2018	5,124	78.6	41.8	53.2%	84.2%	11.2%	4.6%

Figure 7.1. First Release, Trends in Time Served for All Offenders Released from FY2009 to FY2018



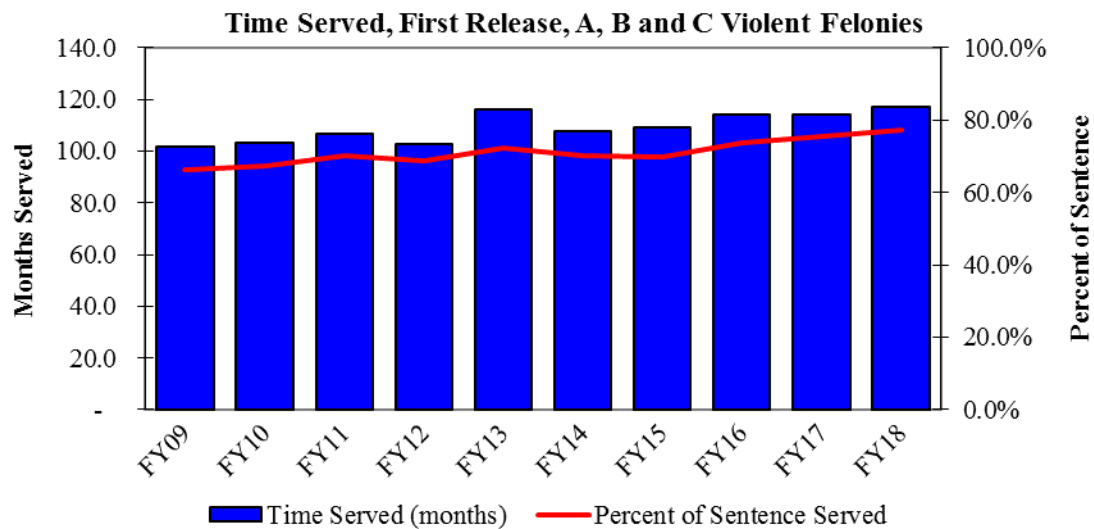
Offense Group and Felony Class Release

During the ten-year span FY2009-18, the longest average aggregate sentence (160.3 months) for class A, B and C Violent felonies and the greatest actual time served (116.0 months) occurs in FY2013 (Table 7.2, Fig. 7.2). The percent of sentence served continues to rise during the last three years with the highest occurring in FY2018 at 77%.

Table 7.2. Time Served, First Release to Parole or Conditional Release or Discharge FY2009 to FY2018

FY	Releases	Aggregate Sentence (months)	Time Served (months)	Percent of Sentence Served	Percent Released to Parole	Percent Released CR, Adm	Percent Released Discharge
FY2009	664	154.1	101.9	66.1%	71.8%	19.4%	8.7%
FY2010	680	153.4	103.3	67.3%	71.3%	18.4%	10.3%
FY2011	673	151.3	106.4	70.3%	75.6%	15.0%	9.4%
FY2012	682	149.2	102.7	68.9%	76.4%	15.4%	8.2%
FY2013	703	160.3	116.0	72.3%	76.0%	15.8%	8.3%
FY2014	748	153.1	107.4	70.2%	79.3%	13.5%	7.2%
FY2015	761	157.0	109.3	69.6%	80.0%	13.0%	7.0%
FY2016	647	154.6	113.9	73.7%	80.8%	12.1%	7.1%
FY2017	634	150.9	114.1	75.6%	78.7%	13.6%	7.7%
FY2018	671	151.7	117.1	77.2%	77.6%	12.7%	9.7%

Figure 7.2. First Release, Trends in Time Served for Class A, B and C Violent Felonies FY2009 to FY2018

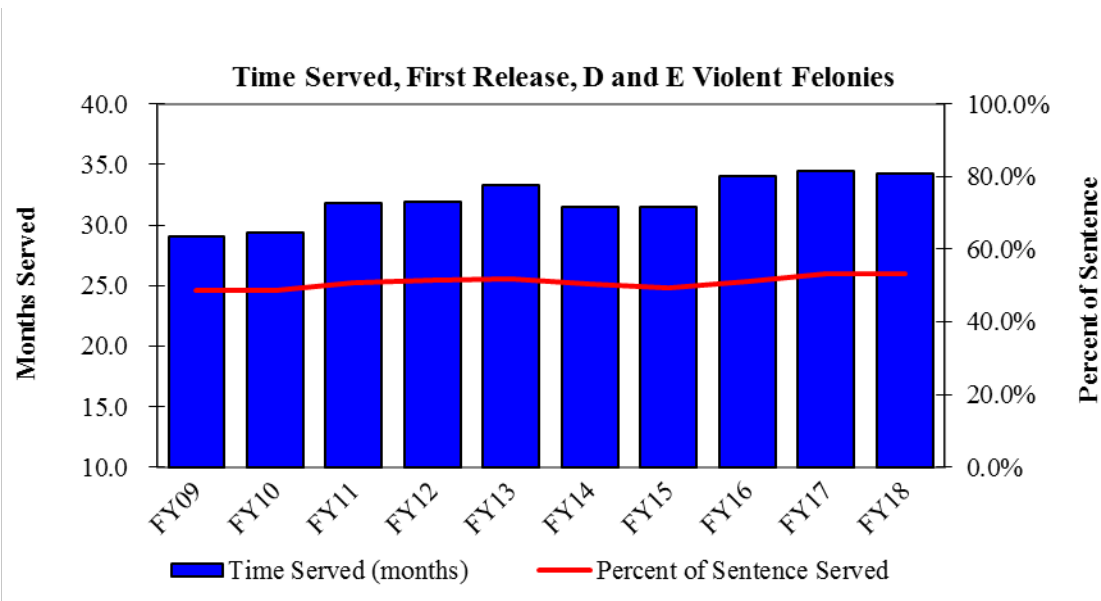


For class D and E violent felonies, not only are aggregate sentence length and time served less than class A, B and C felonies, but the percent of sentence served is lesser also (Table 7.3). All three measures (aggregate sentence, time served, and percent of time served) trend upward over the last ten years with these measures stable from FY2017 to FY2018.

Table 7.3. Time Served to First Release to Parole or Conditional Release or Discharge for Class D and E Violent Felony Offenders Released FY2009 to FY2018

FY	Releases	Aggregate Sentence (months)	Time Served (months)	Percent of Sentence Served	Percent Released to Parole	Percent Released CR, Adm	Percent Released Discharge
FY2009	448	59.8	29.1	48.6%	80.4%	17.6%	2.0%
FY2010	441	60.3	29.4	48.7%	82.1%	16.1%	1.8%
FY2011	484	62.5	31.8	51.0%	81.0%	16.1%	2.9%
FY2012	469	62.1	31.9	51.3%	78.5%	18.1%	3.4%
FY2013	529	64.1	33.3	51.9%	80.5%	17.4%	2.1%
FY2014	496	62.5	31.5	50.4%	81.9%	14.9%	3.2%
FY2015	458	63.8	31.5	49.3%	81.7%	15.5%	2.8%
FY2016	433	66.5	34.0	51.2%	78.3%	18.7%	3.0%
FY2017	460	64.8	34.4	53.2%	75.2%	22.6%	2.2%
FY2018	479	64.4	34.3	53.2%	78.5%	19.4%	2.1%

Figure 7.3. Trends in Time Served to First Release for Class D and E Violent Felony Offenders Released from FY2009 to FY2018

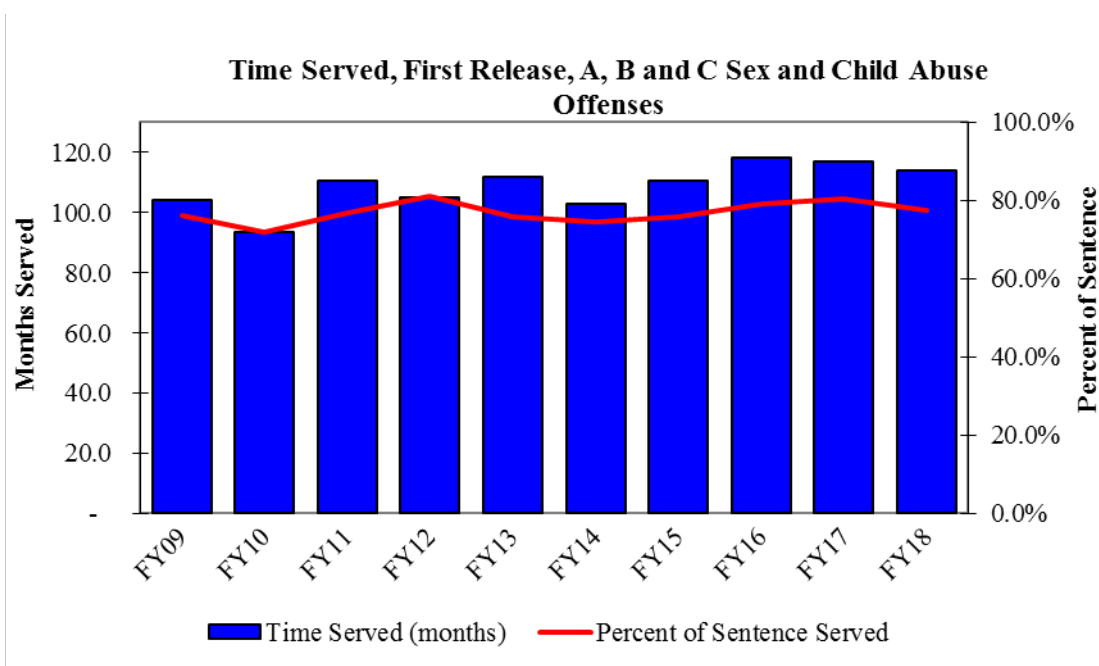


Over the last ten years, aggregate sentence length for class A, B and C sex/child abuse offenses are 13 months less than for class A, B and C violent offenses. The average percent of sentence served is greater for sex/child abuse offenses than violent offenses, thus making the average time served identical for both offense groups for class A, B and C felonies (Tables 7.2 and 7.4).

Table 7.4. Time Served, First Release to Parole or Conditional Release or Discharge for Class A, B and C Sex and Child Abuse Felony Offenders from FY2009 to FY2018

FY	Releases	Aggregate Sentence (months)	Time Served (months)	Percent of Sentence Served	Percent Released to Parole	Percent Released CR, Adm	Percent Released Discharge
FY2009	246	136.8	104.1	76.1%	36.6%	22.4%	41.1%
FY2010	213	130.2	93.7	72.0%	37.6%	27.2%	35.2%
FY2011	198	144.3	110.7	76.7%	37.9%	24.7%	37.4%
FY2012	224	129.9	105.2	81.0%	30.4%	27.7%	42.0%
FY2013	261	147.4	111.9	76.0%	27.2%	31.0%	41.8%
FY2014	289	137.8	102.8	74.6%	36.3%	34.6%	29.1%
FY2015	281	145.5	110.5	75.9%	36.7%	35.2%	28.1%
FY2016	258	149.7	118.4	79.1%	34.5%	29.8%	35.7%
FY2017	259	145.4	117.0	80.5%	27.8%	34.4%	37.8%
FY2018	237	146.6	113.8	77.6%	37.6%	33.3%	29.1%

Figure 7.4. Trends in Time Served to First Release for Class A, B and C Sex and Child Abuse Felony Offenders Released FY2009 to FY2018



Data from FY2009 to FY2018 show the average aggregate sentence length for class D and E sex/child abuse offenses are four months longer than class D and E violent offenses; similarly, time served averages 14 months longer (Table 7.5). The average percent of sentence served is greater for class A, B and C sex/child abuse offenses than for class D and E violent offenses during the ten-year span (69% vs 51%, respectively).

Table 7.5. Time Served, First Release to Parole or Conditional Release or Discharge for Class D and E Sex and Child Abuse Felony Offenders Released FY2009-18

FY	Releases	Aggregate Sentence (months)	Time Served (months)	Percent of Sentence Served	Percent Released to Parole	Percent Released CR, Adm	Percent Released Discharge
FY2009	257	63.7	42.2	66.3%	46.3%	29.6%	24.1%
FY2010	231	64.6	44.7	69.2%	39.4%	32.0%	28.6%
FY2011	250	67.0	47.0	70.2%	39.2%	27.6%	33.2%
FY2012	247	62.9	46.0	73.1%	32.4%	35.6%	32.0%
FY2013	230	65.5	46.5	70.9%	37.0%	37.4%	25.7%
FY2014	243	68.7	49.5	72.0%	39.1%	30.9%	30.0%
FY2015	235	67.2	44.4	66.0%	45.5%	33.2%	21.3%
FY2016	181	69.6	47.0	67.5%	42.5%	37.0%	20.4%
FY2017	178	69.0	49.2	71.3%	38.2%	36.0%	25.8%
FY2018	171	70.5	47.9	68.0%	42.7%	36.3%	21.1%

Figure 7.5. Trends in Time Served to First Release for Class C, D and E Sex and Child Abuse Felony Offenders Released FY2009 to FY2018

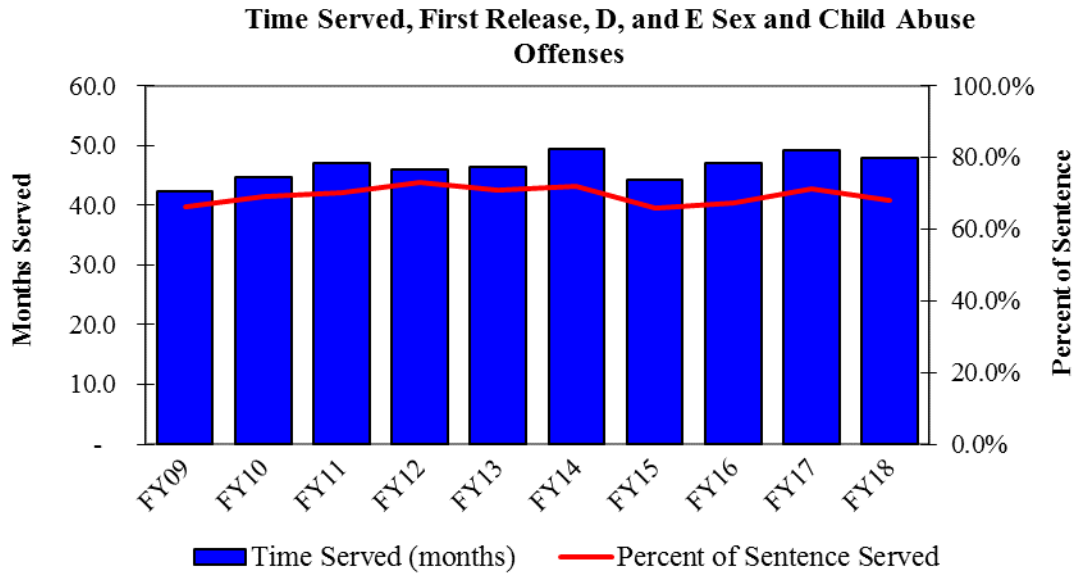


Table 7.6 and Figure 7.6 display a ten-year span of data on nonviolent, drug and DWI offenses. Average aggregate sentence for class A, B and C nonviolent and drug offenses from FY2009 to FY2018 are nearly twice the length of class D and E nonviolent and drug offenses (102 vs 54 months, respectively); for time served, the average is slightly more than double (38 vs 18 months, respectively). By contrast in DWI offenses, average percent of time served (47%) surpasses that in all felony classes for nonviolent and drug offenses during the ten-year span (38% and 33%). See Table 7.6. Time served and percent of sentence served remains relatively consistent among all felony classes for nonviolent and drug offenses from FY2009 to FY2018. For DWI offenses, time served and percent of time served is lowest in FY2009 and steadily increases over the next nine years (Fig. 7.6).

For all offenders released in FY2018, sex/child abuse offenses result in the greatest time served and the largest percent of time served (Table 7.7). Among offense groups, the greatest number of releases occurs in the nonviolent group. The drug offense group exhibits the least time served (21.2 months) and the lowest percent of sentenced served (31%) (Table 7.7 and Fig 7.7).

Table 7.6. Time Served, First Release to Parole or Conditional Release or Discharge for Class A and B Nonviolent and Drug, Class C, D and E Nonviolent and Drug, and DWI Felony Offenders Released by Release Type from FY2009 to FY2018

Time Served to First Release FY2009 to FY2018							
Time Served, First Release, Nonviolent-Drug-DWI							
FY	Releases	Aggregate Sentence (months)	Time Served (months)	Percent of Sentence Served	Percent Released to Parole	Percent Released CR, Adm	Percent Released Discharge
A and B Nonviolent and Drug Felonies							
FY2009	631	103.0	38.5	37.4%	90.8%	7.1%	2.1%
FY2010	598	100.4	38.4	38.2%	91.1%	6.9%	2.0%
FY2011	654	99.3	38.5	38.7%	90.4%	7.8%	1.8%
FY2012	616	98.8	37.9	38.4%	90.4%	8.4%	1.1%
FY2013	666	100.8	37.7	37.4%	92.5%	5.9%	1.7%
FY2014	629	100.6	36.7	36.5%	93.6%	5.1%	1.3%
FY2015	626	101.7	36.9	36.3%	92.7%	5.8%	1.6%
FY2016	554	107.0	39.3	36.7%	91.3%	6.9%	1.8%
FY2017	547	106.5	40.3	37.8%	90.7%	6.9%	2.4%
FY2018	566	103.3	39.2	38.0%	90.6%	8.1%	1.2%
C, D and E Nonviolent and Drug Felonies							
FY2009	2,953	53.2	17.6	33.1%	91.6%	6.7%	1.7%
FY2010	3,011	51.0	16.4	32.1%	93.0%	5.5%	1.5%
FY2011	2,830	52.9	17.2	32.6%	92.7%	5.8%	1.5%
FY2012	2,912	52.9	17.3	32.7%	91.8%	6.3%	1.9%
FY2013	2,984	53.2	17.3	32.6%	93.5%	5.3%	1.2%
FY2014	2,834	55.2	17.6	32.0%	94.7%	4.3%	1.0%
FY2015	2,786	55.5	18.0	32.3%	93.4%	5.2%	1.4%
FY2016	2,627	55.5	18.2	32.7%	94.0%	4.5%	1.5%
FY2017	2,748	55.5	18.8	33.9%	91.8%	5.8%	2.4%
FY2018	2,818	54.5	19.8	36.3%	92.1%	6.4%	1.5%
DWI Offenses							
FY2009	285	47.9	18.2	38.0%	88.4%	7.4%	4.2%
FY2010	293	48.1	20.6	42.8%	90.4%	7.5%	2.0%
FY2011	274	48.6	22.1	45.4%	83.9%	13.9%	2.2%
FY2012	307	51.4	23.9	46.4%	83.4%	15.0%	1.6%
FY2013	340	55.0	25.9	47.1%	89.1%	8.5%	2.4%
FY2014	270	56.7	27.5	48.4%	88.9%	9.3%	1.9%
FY2015	236	57.3	28.3	49.5%	83.5%	11.9%	4.7%
FY2016	206	63.9	31.2	48.8%	84.5%	13.1%	2.4%
FY2017	177	61.7	32.0	51.9%	84.2%	13.0%	2.8%
FY2018	182	60.4	33.8	56.0%	80.8%	14.8%	4.4%

Figure 7.6. Trends in Time Served and Percent of Sentence to First Release for Class A and B Nonviolent and Drug, Class C and D Nonviolent and Drug, and DWI felony Offenders Released by Release Type, FY2009 to FY2018

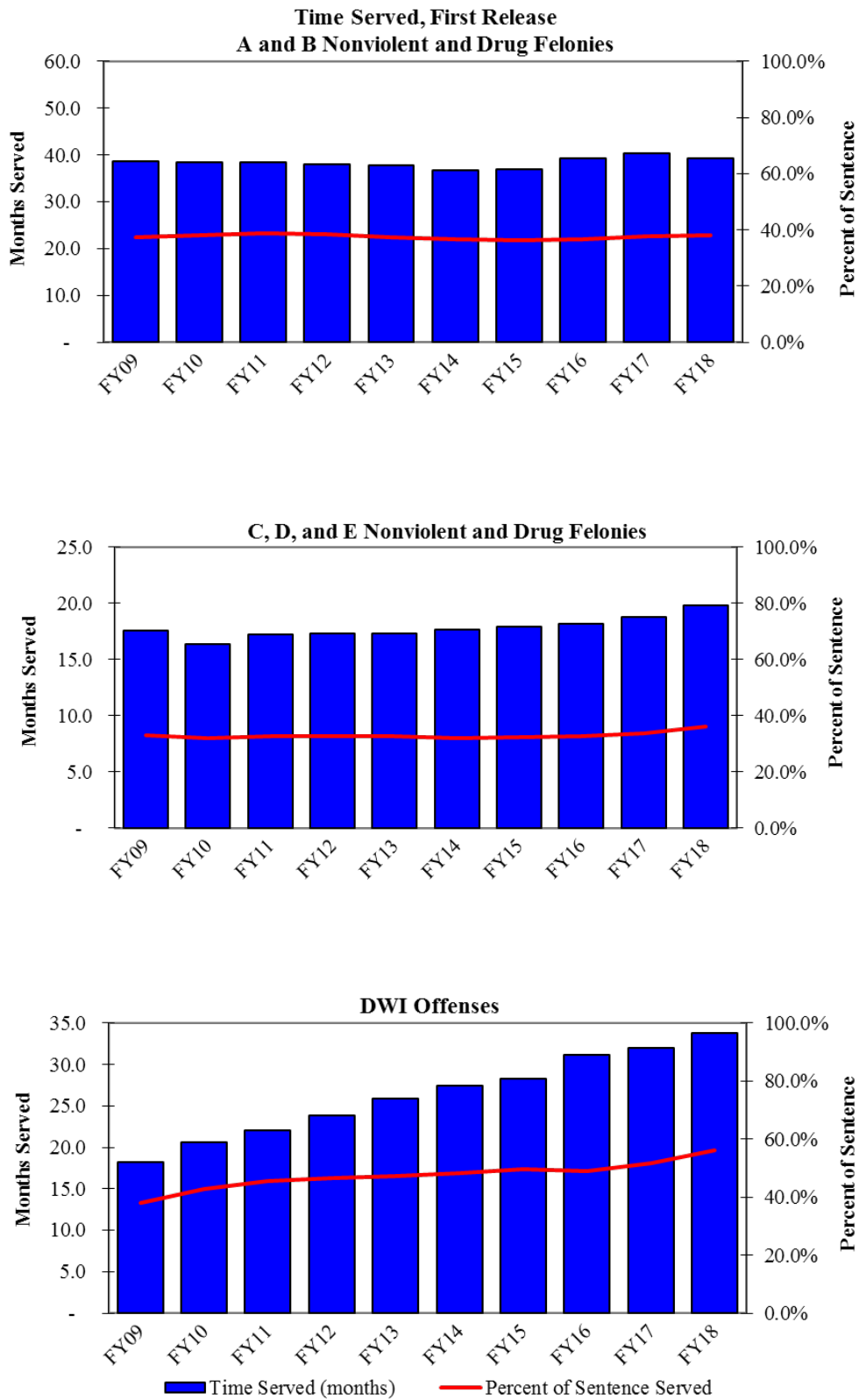
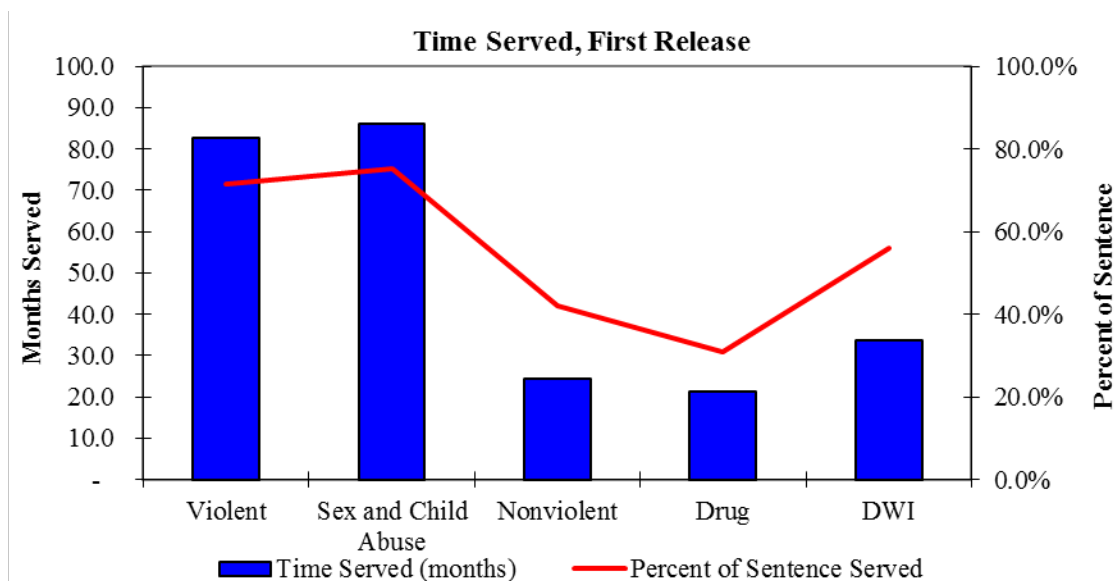


Table 7.7. Aggregate Sentence, Time Served and Percent of Sentence to First release by Offense Groups for All Felony Offenders Released in FY2018

Time Served, First Release				
Offense Group	Releases	Aggregate Sentence (months)	Time Served (months)	Percent of Sentence Served
Violent	1,150	115.4	82.6	71.6%
Sex and Child Abuse	408	114.7	86.2	75.1%
Nonviolent	1,907	58.0	24.5	42.2%
Drug	1,477	68.7	21.2	30.9%
DWI	182	60.4	33.8	56.0%
Total	5,124	78.6	41.8	53.2%

Figure 7.7. Aggregate Sentence, Time Served and Percent of Sentence to First release by Offense Groups for All Felony Offenders Released in FY2018



Time Served – Top Twenty Offenses

Table 7.8. Top Twenty Offenses: Aggregate Sentence, Time Served and Percent of Sentence to First Release by Offense Groups for All Felony Offenders Released in FY2018

Top Twenty Offenses Time Served, First Release, All Offenders									
Rank	Missouri Charge Code	Offense Description	First Releases	Average Sentence (months)	Time Served (months)	Percent Served	Parole	Conditional Release	Discharge
1	195.202-001	POSS CONTROLLED SUBSTANCE-FELONY	812	56.5	16.3	28.9%	792	16	4
2	569.170-001	BURGLARY 2ND DEG	349	69.7	28.7	41.2%	309	30	10
3	195.211-002	DIST DEL MANUF CONTR SUB	345	100.6	33.7	33.5%	330	15	-
4	569.080-002	TAMPER WITH MOTOR VEH-1ST DEG	185	57.1	23.7	41.5%	165	16	4
5	569.020-001	ROBBERY 1ST DEGREE	169	172.0	146.1	85.0%	146	6	17
6	565.073-003	DOMESTIC ASSAULT-2ND DEGREE	162	59.6	31.8	53.4%	122	38	2
7	569.030-001	ROBBERY 2ND DEGREE	159	114.1	63.4	55.5%	139	19	1
8	565.060-001	ASSAULT 2ND DEGREE	155	70.1	38.5	55.0%	122	27	6
9	579.015-001	POSSESS CONTROL SUBSTANCE EXCEPT	151	40.8	8.4	20.5%	150	1	-
10	570.090-001	FORGERY	145	58.9	23.6	40.0%	138	7	-
11	570.030-009	THEFT-\$500/MORE-LESS \$25000	131	68.3	32.0	46.8%	106	18	7
12	570.080-002	RECEIVING STOLEN PROPERTY	121	53.0	18.3	34.6%	113	7	1
13	569.160-001	BURGLARY 1ST DEG	112	98.4	49.8	50.7%	88	19	5
14	568.040-001	NONSUPPORT-ARREARS OF 12 PAYMENTS	86	38.3	11.3	29.4%	84	2	-
15	566.067-003	CHILD MOLEST-1ST DEGREE	74	113.0	84.4	74.6%	21	27	26
16	571.070-001	POSSESSION OF FIREARM	71	55.1	25.7	46.6%	59	12	-
17	577.010-001	DWI/ALCOHOL - PERSISTENT OFFENDER	64	41.9	20.7	49.5%	53	10	1
18	565.021-001	MURDER 2ND DEGREE	61	278.7	239.0	85.7%	49	5	7
19	577.010-003	DWI-ALCOHOL - CHRONIC OFFENDER	58	87.4	55.7	63.8%	43	9	6
20	575.150-002	RES ARST/DETN/STOP-RSK DTH/INJRY	52	41.9	17.1	40.9%	42	9	1
Total Top Twenty Offense First Releases			3,462	77.1	37.8	49.1%	3,071	293	98
Total All Other Offense First Releases			1,662	81.7	50.2	61.4%	1,244	280	138
Total All Offense First Releases			5,124	78.6	41.8	53.2%	4,315	573	236

Table 7.9. Top Twenty Offenses by Male: Aggregate Sentence, Time Served and Percent of Sentence to First Release by Offense Groups for Male Offenders Released in FY2018

Time Served, First Release, Male Offenders									
Rank	Missouri Charge Code	Offense Description	First Releases	Average Sentence (months)	Time Served (months)	Percent Served	Parole	Conditional Release	Discharge
1	195.202-001	POSS CONTROLLED SUBSTANCE-FELONY	594	58.6	17.3	29.6%	577	13	4
2	569.170-001	BURGLARY 2ND DEG	299	71.1	30.0	42.2%	262	27	10
3	195.211-002	DIST DEL MANUF CONTR SUB	290	101.1	34.6	34.2%	276	14	-
4	569.080-002	TAMPER WITH MOTOR VEH-1ST DEG	165	58.2	24.5	42.2%	148	13	4
5	569.020-001	ROBBERY 1ST DEGREE	164	172.7	146.6	84.9%	141	6	17
6	565.073-003	DOMESTIC ASSAULT-2ND DEGREE	149	60.1	31.9	53.2%	111	36	2
7	569.030-001	ROBBERY 2ND DEGREE	147	116.7	65.2	55.9%	128	18	1
8	565.060-001	ASSAULT 2ND DEGREE	140	71.8	39.3	54.8%	111	25	4
9	579.015-001	POSSESS CONTROL SUBSTANCE EXCEPT	114	42.9	8.6	20.1%	113	1	-
10	570.030-009	THEFT-\$500/MORE-LESS \$25000	108	69.0	32.6	47.2%	89	13	6
11	570.080-002	RECEIVING STOLEN PROPERTY	104	55.5	19.4	35.0%	97	6	1
12	569.160-001	BURGLARY 1ST DEG	103	99.7	51.6	51.7%	79	19	5
13	570.090-001	FORGERY	100	58.5	24.0	41.0%	94	6	-
14	568.040-001	NONSUPPORT-ARREARS OF 12 PAYMENTS	81	38.3	11.3	29.5%	79	2	-
15	566.067-003	CHILD MOLEST-1ST DEGREE	73	113.4	84.9	74.9%	20	27	26
16	571.070-001	POSSESSION OF FIREARM	71	55.1	25.7	46.6%	59	12	-
17	577.010-001	DWI/ALCOHOL - PERSISTENT OFFENDER	58	42.1	20.5	48.6%	49	8	1
18	577.010-003	DWI-ALCOHOL - CHRONIC OFFENDER	54	87.2	55.8	64.0%	39	9	6
19	565.021-001	MURDER 2ND DEGREE	50	288.9	247.9	85.8%	40	4	6
20	575.150-002	RES ARST/DETN/STOP-RSK DTH/INJRY	46	41.0	17.9	43.8%	36	9	1
Total Top Twenty Offense First Releases			2,910	79.9	40.5	50.7%	2,548	268	94
Total All Other Offense First Releases			1,422	84.6	53.3	63.1%	1,032	256	134
Total All Offense First Releases			4,332	81.4	44.7	54.9%	3,580	524	228

Table 7.10. Top Twenty Offenses by Female: Aggregate Sentence, Time Served and Percent of Sentence to First Release by Offense Groups for Female Offenders Released in FY2018

Time Served, First Release, Female Offenders									
Rank	Missouri Charge Code	Offense Description	First Releases	Average Sentence (months)	Time Served (months)	Percent Served	Parole	Conditional Release	Discharge
1	195.202-001	POSS CONTROLLED SUBSTANCE-FELONY	218	50.7	13.6	26.9%	215	3	-
2	195.211-002	DIST DEL MANUF CONTR SUB	55	98.2	29.0	29.6%	54	1	-
3	569.170-001	BURGLARY 2ND DEG	50	61.4	21.1	34.4%	47	3	-
4	570.090-001	FORGERY	45	59.8	22.6	37.7%	44	1	-
5	579.015-001	POSSESS CONTROL SUBSTANCE EXCEPT	37	34.1	7.6	22.3%	37	-	-
6	570.030-009	THEFT-\$500/MORE-LESS \$25000	23	64.9	29.2	45.0%	17	5	1
7	569.080-002	TAMPER WITH MOTOR VEH-1ST DEG	20	47.5	16.3	34.3%	17	3	-
8	570.080-002	RECEIVING STOLEN PROPERTY	17	37.5	11.6	31.0%	16	1	-
9	565.060-001	ASSAULT 2ND DEGREE	15	54.9	31.5	57.4%	11	2	2
10	570.040-001	STEALING RELATED OFFENSE-3RD OFFE	14	38.8	10.5	27.1%	13	1	-
11	565.073-003	DOMESTIC ASSAULT-2ND DEGREE	13	53.4	29.9	55.9%	11	2	-
12	565.024-001	INVOL MANSLATER-1ST DEG	12	68.7	42.9	62.5%	8	4	-
13	569.030-001	ROBBERY 2ND DEGREE	12	82.2	40.9	49.8%	11	1	-
14	565.021-001	MURDER 2ND DEGREE	11	232.5	198.6	85.4%	9	1	1
15	570.120-001	PASSING BAD CHECK-\$500 OR MORE	11	46.1	14.0	30.4%	11	-	-
16	195.202-002	POSS CNTRL SUB EXCPT 35G-CANBNOID	9	57.8	12.8	22.2%	9	-	-
17	569.160-001	BURGLARY 1ST DEG	9	83.4	30.1	36.1%	9	-	-
18	570.130-001	FRAUD USE CRED/DEBIT DEVICE (VALU	9	44.3	9.0	20.3%	9	-	-
19	565.060-002	ASLT 2ND-OP VEH W INTOX-INJURY	8	56.6	25.3	44.7%	8	-	-
20	568.045-001	ENDANGERING WELFARE OF A CHILD-1S	8	63.9	32.5	50.9%	6	2	-
Total Top Twenty Offense First Releases			596	60.6	22.5	37.1%	562	30	4
Total All Other Offense First Releases			196	69.7	36.7	52.7%	173	19	4
Total All Offense First Releases			792	62.9	26.0	41.4%	735	49	8

Table 7.11. Top Twenty Offenses by Blacks: Aggregate Sentence, Time Served and Percent of Sentence to First Release by Offense Groups for Black Offenders Released in FY2018

Time Served, First Release, Black Offenders									
Rank	Missouri Charge Code	Offense Description	First Releases	Average Sentence (months)	Time Served (months)	Percent Served	Parole	Conditional Release	Discharge
1	195.202-001	POSS CONTROLLED SUBSTANCE-FELONY	146	65.8	22.6	34.3%	139	6	1
2	569.020-001	ROBBERY 1ST DEGREE	132	167.2	145.7	87.1%	112	5	15
3	195.211-002	DIST DEL MANUF CONTR SUB	105	95.8	35.1	36.6%	100	5	-
4	569.170-001	BURGLARY 2ND DEG	103	75.7	36.2	47.8%	89	11	3
5	569.030-001	ROBBERY 2ND DEGREE	99	119.0	68.7	57.7%	85	13	1
6	565.060-001	ASSAULT 2ND DEGREE	65	69.0	38.2	55.4%	51	10	4
7	565.073-003	DOMESTIC ASSAULT-2ND DEGREE	48	60.7	33.4	55.0%	39	7	2
8	569.160-001	BURGLARY 1ST DEG	47	103.9	56.4	54.3%	32	11	4
9	571.070-001	POSSESSION OF FIREARM	44	54.6	26.9	49.3%	35	9	-
10	569.080-002	TAMPER WITH MOTOR VEH-1ST DEG	43	60.8	26.0	42.7%	37	5	1
11	565.021-001	MURDER 2ND DEGREE	37	280.0	240.0	85.7%	29	4	4
12	570.030-009	THEFT-\$500/MORE-LESS \$25000	34	64.6	36.9	57.1%	26	5	3
13	571.015-001	ARMED CRIMINAL ACTION	34	85.1	58.3	68.5%	24	7	3
14	570.080-002	RECEIVING STOLEN PROPERTY	33	47.2	18.9	40.0%	30	3	-
15	570.090-001	FORGERY	32	60.9	27.2	44.7%	30	2	-
16	565.050-001	ASSAULT 1ST DEGREE OR ATTEMPT - S	24	200.1	175.4	87.7%	21	1	2
17	565.050-002	ASSAULT 1ST DEGREE OR ATTEMPT	24	108.5	99.5	91.7%	15	2	7
18	575.150-002	RES ARST/DETN/STOP-RSK DTH/INJRY	22	45.1	20.3	45.0%	15	6	1
19	570.040-001	STEALING RELATED OFFENSE-3RD OFFE	20	41.3	25.0	60.5%	17	3	-
20	568.040-001	NONSUPPORT-ARREARS OF 12 PAYMENTS	19	33.2	11.2	33.9%	19	-	-
Total Top Twenty Offense First Releases			1,111	96.7	60.4	62.5%	945	115	51
Total All Other Offense First Releases			406	90.1	57.8	64.1%	295	71	40
Total All Offense First Releases			1,517	94.9	59.7	62.9%	1,240	186	91

Table 7.12. Top Twenty Offenses by Whites and other Race/Ethnicity subgroups: Aggregate Sentence, Time Served and Percent of Sentence to First Release by Offense Groups for Stated Offenders Released in FY2018

Top Twenty White and Other Races Offenses Time Served, First Release, White and Other Races Offenders									
Rank	Missouri Charge Code	Offense Description	First Releases	Average Sentence (months)	Time Served (months)	Percent Served	Parole	Conditional Release	Discharge
1	195.202-001	POSS CONTROLLED SUBSTANCE-FELONY	666	54.4	15.0	27.5%	653	10	3
2	569.170-001	BURGLARY 2ND DEG	246	67.2	25.6	38.1%	220	19	7
3	195.211-002	DIST DEL MANUF CONTR SUB	240	102.7	33.1	32.2%	230	10	-
4	569.080-002	TAMPER WITH MOTOR VEH-1ST DEG	142	55.9	23.0	41.1%	128	11	3
5	579.015-001	POSSESS CONTROL SUBSTANCE EXCEPT	142	40.5	8.3	20.6%	141	1	-
6	565.073-003	DOMESTIC ASSAULT-2ND DEGREE	114	59.1	31.1	52.7%	83	31	-
7	570.090-001	FORGERY	113	58.4	22.5	38.6%	108	5	-
8	570.030-009	THEFT-\$500/MORE-LESS \$25000	97	69.6	30.3	43.5%	80	13	4
9	565.060-001	ASSAULT 2ND DEGREE	90	71.0	38.8	54.7%	71	17	2
10	570.080-002	RECEIVING STOLEN PROPERTY	88	55.1	18.1	32.9%	83	4	1
11	568.040-001	NONSUPPORT-ARREARS OF 12 PAYMENTS	67	39.7	11.3	28.4%	65	2	-
12	569.160-001	BURGLARY 1ST DEG	65	94.4	45.1	47.8%	56	8	1
13	566.067-003	CHILD MOLEST-1ST DEGREE	64	118.1	87.5	74.1%	18	25	21
14	569.030-001	ROBBERY 2ND DEGREE	60	106.1	54.6	51.5%	54	6	-
15	577.010-001	DWI/ALCOHOL - PERSISTENT OFFENDER	58	42.1	20.7	49.1%	47	10	1
16	577.010-003	DWI-ALCOHOL - CHRONIC OFFENDER	54	87.9	55.1	62.7%	41	8	5
17	577.010-004	DWI-ALCOHOL -AGGRAVATED OFFENDER	39	60.2	32.1	53.3%	31	7	1
18	569.020-001	ROBBERY 1ST DEGREE	37	189.1	147.7	78.2%	34	1	2
19	566.034-001	STATUTORY RAPE-2ND DEGREE	34	75.1	57.3	76.2%	8	15	11
20	302.321-005	DWR/DWS	33	34.0	16.7	49.3%	32	1	-
Total Top Twenty Offense First Releases			2,449	67.5	28.1	41.6%	2,183	204	62
Total All Other Offense First Releases			1,158	80.4	47.5	59.0%	892	183	83
Total All Offense First Releases			3,607	71.7	34.3	47.8%	3,075	387	145

8. Recidivism Rates of Institutional Releases

There are many ways to measure recidivism; currently, no national standard exists. The calculated rates in this Offender Profile are for offenders' first release in the commitment. These are offenders admitted to prison to serve a new commitment and are released to either parole, conditional release or on the discharge of the sentence. Excluded from the calculation is the release of parole violators who have previously been returned to prison for a violation of supervision within the commitment. Recidivism rates that include the release of parole violators are higher than the first release recidivism rates.

Recidivism is a cumulative measure which increases as time from release increases. The recidivism rates measure two outcomes:

1. The first return to prison following the release (technical violation of supervision or new conviction)
2. The first new conviction following the release from prison (The new conviction can be a new prison sentence or probation.)

Because many offenders returned from parole are retained for a technical violation, the new conviction recidivism rate is not a very helpful indicator of new criminal behavior until two or more years from release.

New convictions include findings of guilt (suspended impositions) and deferred sentences (drug courts, DWI courts and mental health courts) that are supervised by the Board of Probation and Parole. The data for the calculation of the rates are taken from the DOC offender database. Offenses and incarcerations in other states will not be included unless the offender is returned to the custody of the DOC. Other recidivism rates are given in the Offender Supervision profile for offenders released to probation following a 120-day or long-term drug program and for offenders serving a new court probation (Section 17).

Trends

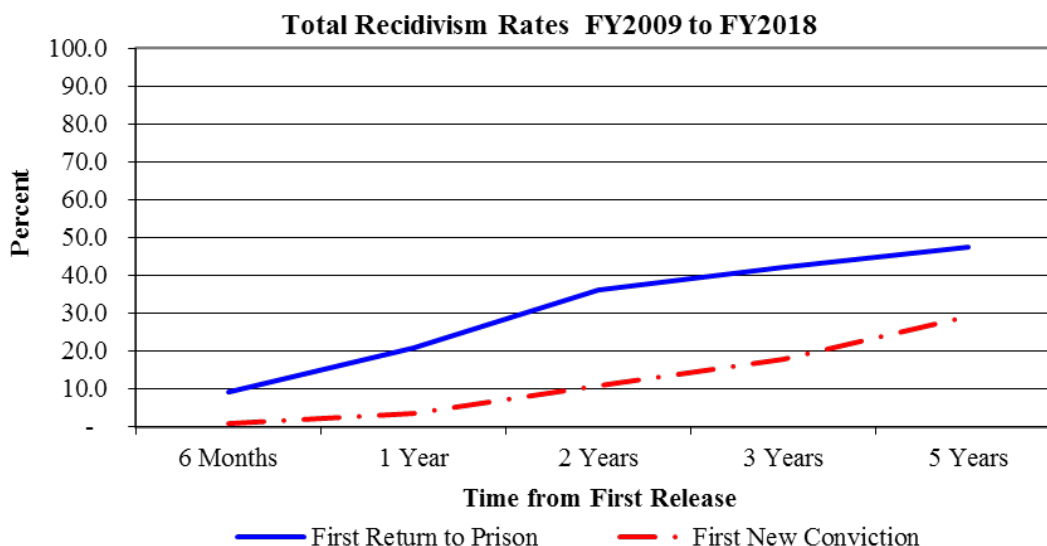
Average recidivism rates, for the FY2009-18 time span, show a steady increase from six months to five year for new conviction recidivism; first returns show a lessening rate of increase after two years (Fig. 8.1).

When reviewing Table 8.1 first returns to prison data show recidivism rates over the past 10 years, no discernible trends are evident. The most recent rates are lower as data entry lags behind. When comparing FY1997-2006 recidivism rate in first returns to prison data with the current 10-year span, a marked decrease in average recidivism rates is shown to have occurred during all time intervals (6-months, 16% vs 9%; 1-yr., 28% vs 22%; 2-yrs., 41% vs 36%; 3 yrs., 47% vs 42%; and 5 yrs., 52% vs 48; respectively). Recidivism rates for first new conviction are stable (FY2009-18) except for the 5-year rate which gradually rises over time.

Table 8.1. Recidivism Rates for All Offenders, First Return to Prison and First New Conviction, FY2009 to FY2018

FY	Releases	Percent Returned Within				
		6 Months	1 Year	2 Years	3 Years	5 Years
First Return to Prison						
FY2009	5,491	9.3	20.5	35.0	41.9	48.1
FY2010	5,482	9.5	20.8	34.7	41.9	48.1
FY2011	5,358	10.1	20.9	34.8	41.1	46.9
FY2012	5,455	8.9	20.8	36.1	41.8	47.6
FY2013	5,709	10.1	22.1	37.4	42.5	47.4
FY2014	5,523	8.5	20.8	36.8	42.7	-
FY2015	5,369	10.5	22.8	37.4	42.9	-
FY2016	4,912	9.6	20.8	36.1	-	-
FY2017	5,006	7.9	18.5	-	-	-
FY2018	5,120	6.9	-	-	-	-
AVERAGE		9.1	20.9	36.0	42.1	47.6
First New Conviction						
FY2009	5,491	1.0	4.0	11.5	17.7	28.7
FY2010	5,482	0.7	3.2	10.8	17.8	29.5
FY2011	5,358	0.8	3.9	11.5	18.6	29.6
FY2012	5,455	0.7	3.8	11.9	19.4	31.1
FY2013	5,709	0.7	4.1	11.9	18.9	26.5
FY2014	5,523	0.8	3.5	11.2	17.7	-
FY2015	5,369	0.9	3.7	10.8	14.2	-
FY2016	4,912	0.8	3.5	7.6	-	-
FY2017	5,006	0.4	1.2	-	-	-
FY2018	5,120	0.0	-	-	-	-
AVERAGE		0.7	3.4	11.0	17.8	29.1

Figure 8.1. Total Ten-year Recidivism for All Offenders on First Release to First Return to Prison and First New Conviction, FY2009 to FY2018



Gender

Female offenders have lower rates of recidivism for both first return to prison and first new convictions when compared with males (Tables 8.2 and 8.3); this is true across all time intervals. However, the female recidivism rates at 1, 2 and 3-years incrementally increase since FY2009 for first return to prison; increasing rates with new convictions occur at 1, 2, 3, and 5-years.

Male five-year recidivism rates averages, for first returns and new convictions, are close to 7 percentage points greater than females during last 10-year time span (Tables 8.2 and 8.3). Both measures of male recidivism show no apparent trends during FY2009-18. As with female recidivism rates, male new conviction recidivism rate increases steadily from six month to five years while first returns show a slower rate of increase after two years (Fig. 8.3).

Table 8.2. Recidivism Rates for Female Offenders, First Return to Prison and First New Conviction from FY2009 to FY2018

FY	Releases	Percent Returned Within				
		6 Months	1 Year	2 Years	3 Years	5 Years
First Return to Prison						
FY2009	750	7.2	15.3	26.3	33.1	39.7
FY2010	751	6.5	17.8	29.7	35.0	41.3
FY2011	667	6.9	16.9	32.4	38.7	43.0
FY2012	703	4.7	13.1	28.7	34.0	39.3
FY2013	765	7.8	19.0	33.6	37.9	42.5
FY2014	693	8.2	20.1	36.8	41.0	-
FY2015	777	10.0	23.3	36.2	40.3	-
FY2016	716	8.9	18.6	31.7	-	-
FY2017	757	6.7	17.2	-	-	-
FY2018	790	4.2	-	-	-	-
AVERAGE		7.1	18.0	31.9	37.1	41.1
First New Conviction						
FY2009	750	0.4	2.3	6.4	11.7	20.7
FY2010	751	0.3	1.6	6.9	12.0	21.8
FY2011	667	0.9	2.7	9.1	15.0	23.5
FY2012	703	0.3	2.4	9.8	16.6	25.3
FY2013	765	0.1	3.5	10.3	16.3	23.7
FY2014	693	0.4	3.6	12.1	18.0	-
FY2015	777	1.0	3.2	11.5	13.6	-
FY2016	716	1.1	4.5	6.9	-	-
FY2017	757	0.3	0.8	-	-	-
FY2018	790	-	-	-	-	-
AVERAGE		0.5	2.7	9.1	14.7	23.0

Figure 8.2. Total Ten-year Recidivism Rates for Female Offenders on First Release to First Return to an Institution and First New Conviction, FY2009 to FY2018

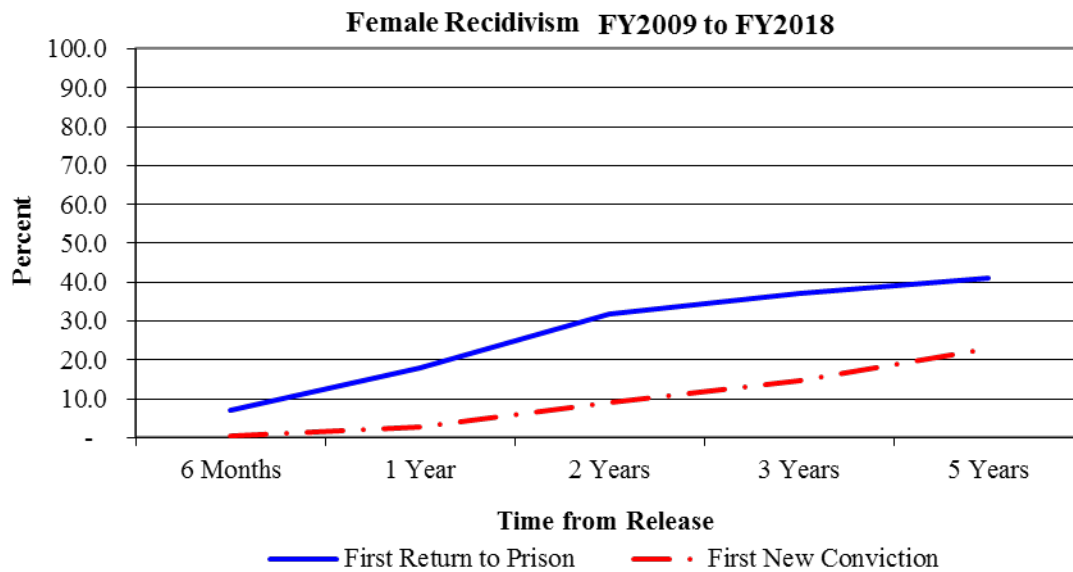
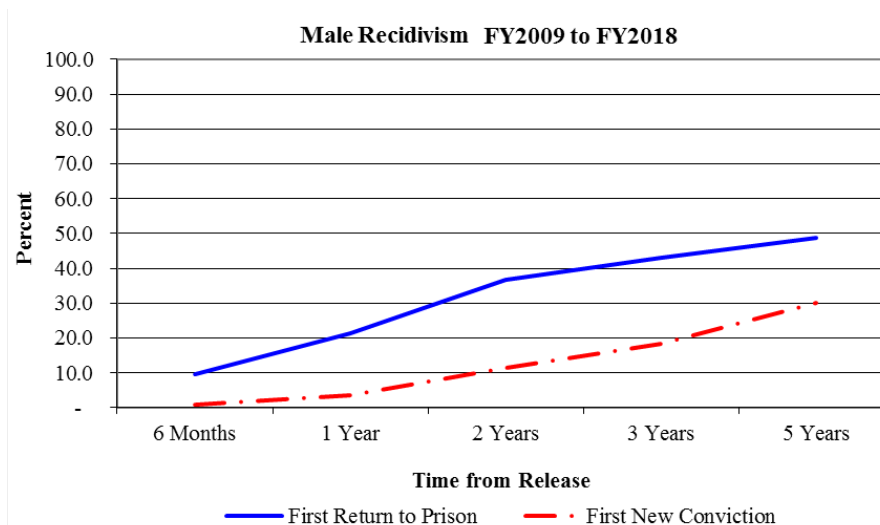


Table 8.3. Recidivism Rates for Male Offenders, First Return to an Institution and First New Conviction from FY2009 to FY2018

FY	Releases	Percent Returned Within				
		6 Months	1 Year	2 Years	3 Years	5 Years
First Return to Prison						
FY2009	4,741	9.6	21.3	36.4	43.3	49.4
FY2010	4,731	9.9	21.3	35.4	43.0	49.2
FY2011	4,691	10.6	21.4	35.1	41.5	47.5
FY2012	4,752	9.6	22.0	37.2	43.0	48.8
FY2013	4,944	10.4	22.6	38.0	43.3	48.2
FY2014	4,830	8.6	20.9	36.9	42.9	-
FY2015	4,592	10.6	22.7	37.7	43.3	-
FY2016	4,196	9.7	21.2	36.8	-	-
FY2017	4,249	8.1	18.8	-	-	-
FY2018	4,330	7.4	-	-	-	-
AVERAGE		9.5	21.4	36.7	42.9	48.6

First New Conviction						
FY2009	4,741	1.1	4.2	12.3	18.6	30.0
FY2010	4,731	0.8	3.5	11.4	18.8	30.7
FY2011	4,691	0.7	4.0	11.9	19.1	30.5
FY2012	4,752	0.7	4.0	12.2	19.8	32.0
FY2013	4,944	0.8	4.1	12.1	19.3	26.9
FY2014	4,830	0.9	3.5	11.1	17.7	-
FY2015	4,592	0.9	3.7	10.7	14.3	-
FY2016	4,196	0.7	3.3	7.7	-	-
FY2017	4,249	0.5	1.2	-	-	-
FY2018	4,330	-	-	-	-	-
AVERAGE		0.7	3.6	11.2	18.3	30.0

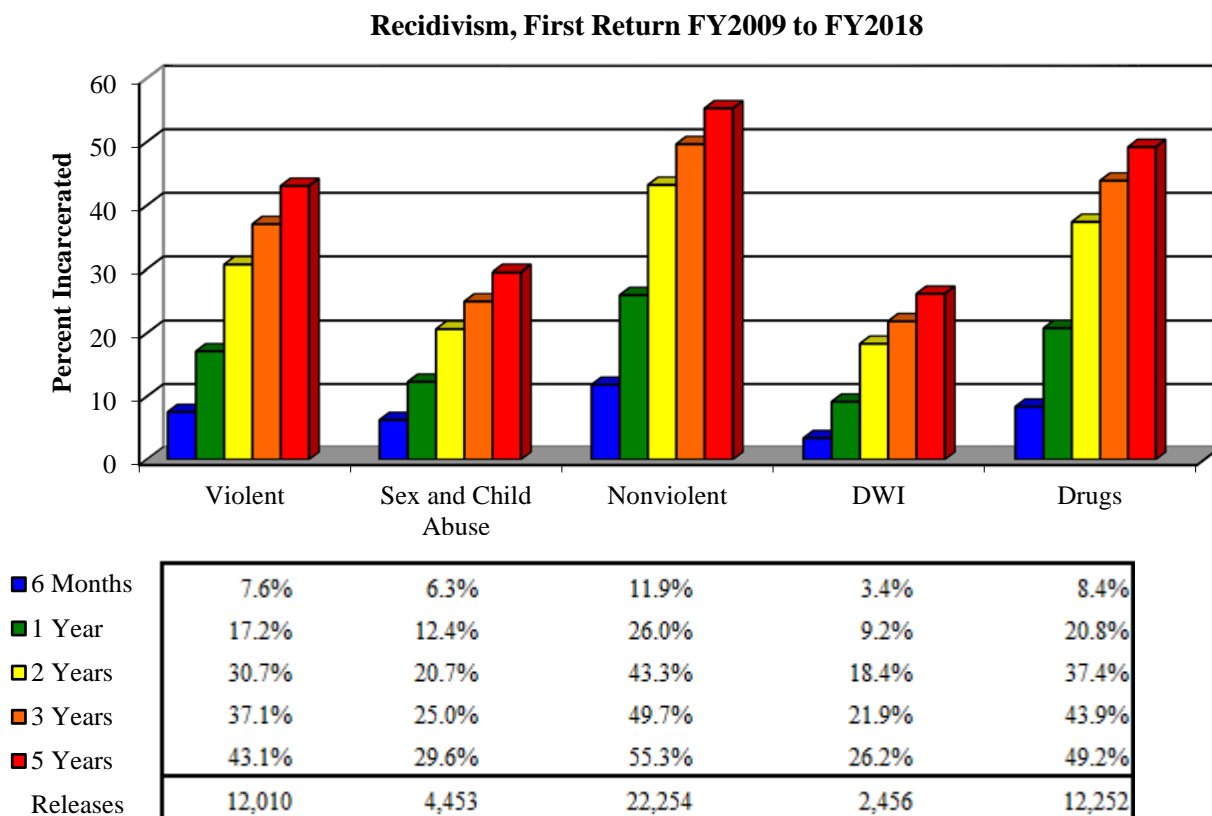
Figure 8.3. Total Ten-year Recidivism for Male Offenders on First Release to First Return to Institution and First New Conviction, FY2009 to FY2018



Offense Group

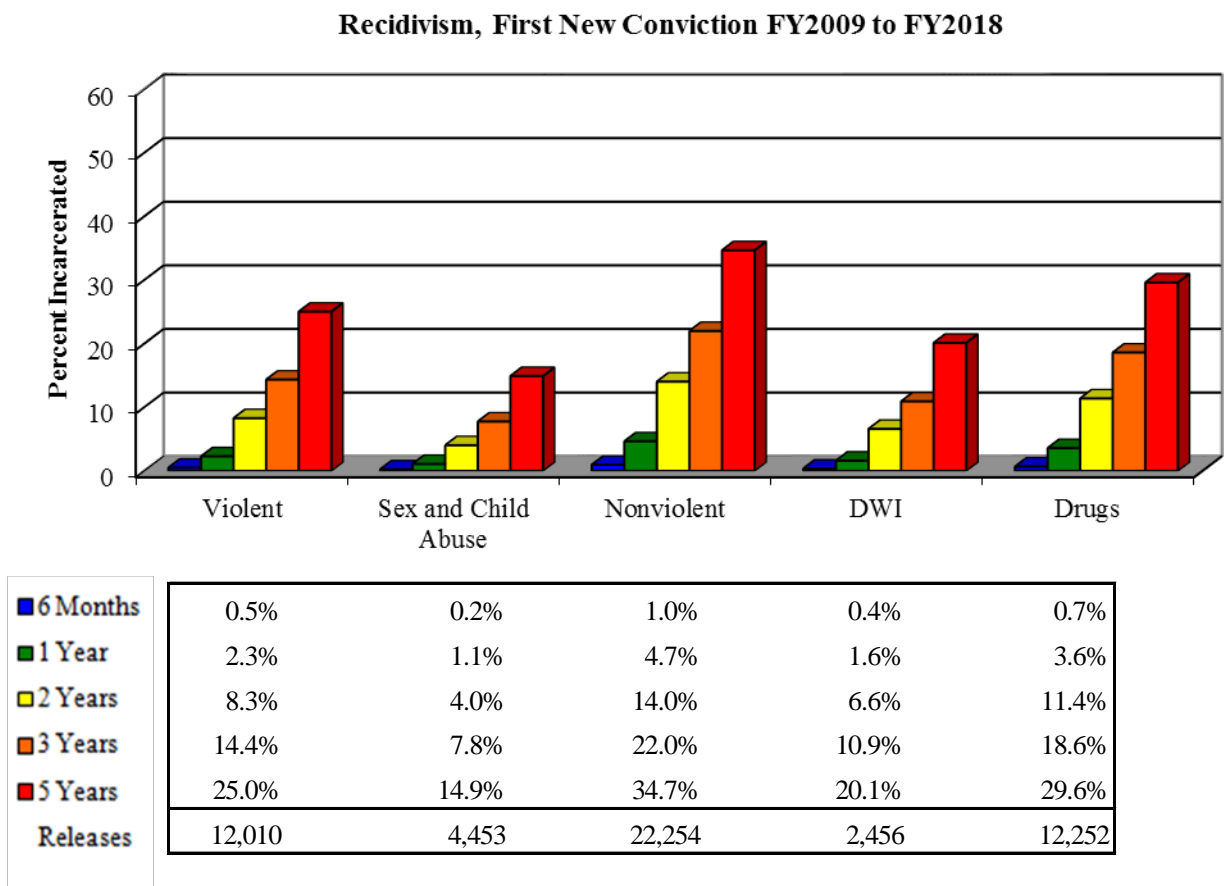
In examination of first released from FY2009 to FY2018, recidivism rate for first returns to prison is lowest for DWI offenders throughout all time intervals (Fig. 8.4). Sex and child abuse offenders have the second lowest recidivism rates for first return to incarceration. Nonviolent offenders exhibit the highest rates of first return recidivism in all time periods.

Figure 8.4. Percent of First Returns to Prison for All Offenders with First Release from an Institution between FY2009 and FY2018 by Offense Group



For first new convictions after first release, nonviolent offenders retain the highest recidivism rates in all time intervals. Recidivism in this group reaches 34.7% within five years for releases between FY2009 and FY2018. The percent of new convictions for sex/child abuse offenders is at the lowest in all time periods. Unlike first return recidivism, first new conviction recidivism is greater for DWI than for sex/child abuse offenders (Fig. 8.5).

Figure 8.5. Percent of First New Convictions for All Offenders with First Release from Prison between FY2009 and FY2018 by Offense Group



9. Sex and Child Abuse Offender Population

The sex offender population comprises offenders with conviction of an offense under Chapter 566 (Sexual Offenses), failure to comply with the sex offender registration laws under Chapter 589 (Crime Prevention), or conviction of a child abuse offense under Chapter 568 (Offenses Against the Family) in the Missouri Revised Statutes. Failure to complete the Missouri Sex Offender Program (MOSOP) requires offenders to serve the remainder of their sentence.

Demographics

The FY2018 sex/child abuse population comprises 4,960 persons--sixteen percent of the total incarcerated population. Males comprise the vast majority of offenders (97%). White offenders constitute 71% of males and 89% of females among this offense group (Table 9.1). These figures are stable from the previous fiscal year. Seventy-one percent of male offenders in this offense group are currently between age 30 and 59 years of age, evenly distributed among the five-year age groups within that range. Female offenders tend to be younger with 66% between ages of 25 to 39 years (Table 9.2).

Table 9.1. Institutional Population of Sex and Child Abuse Offenders by Gender and Race/Ethnicity on June 30, 2018

Race/Ethnicity	Count			Percent		
	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total
Asian	1	8	9	0.6%	0.2%	0.2%
Black	12	1,278	1,290	7.7%	26.6%	26.0%
Hispanic	3	115	118	1.9%	2.4%	2.4%
Native American	1	13	14	0.6%	0.3%	0.3%
Unknown	-	5	5	0.0%	0.1%	0.1%
White	138	3,386	3,524	89.0%	70.5%	71.0%
Total	155	4,805	4,960	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Table 9.2. Institutional Population of Sex and Child Abuse Offenders by Age Group, June 30, 2018

Current Age	Count			Percent		
	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total
Age 17 To 19	-	16	16	0.0%	0.3%	0.3%
Age 20 To 24	6	239	245	3.9%	5.0%	4.9%
Age 25 To 29	31	456	487	20.0%	9.5%	9.8%
Age 30 To 34	36	535	571	23.2%	11.1%	11.5%
Age 35 To 39	35	592	627	22.6%	12.3%	12.6%
Age 40 To 44	16	566	582	10.3%	11.8%	11.7%
Age 45 To 49	18	597	615	11.6%	12.4%	12.4%
Age 50 To 54	7	581	588	4.5%	12.1%	11.9%
Age 55 To 59	5	545	550	3.2%	11.3%	11.1%
Age 60 To 64	1	318	319	0.6%	6.6%	6.4%
Age 65 To 69	-	173	173	0.0%	3.6%	3.5%
Age 70 And Over	-	187	187	0.0%	3.9%	3.8%
Total	155	4,805	4,960	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Sex Offender Classification

Assessments are conducted to classify an offender's health needs and skill levels. Some offenders may be 'unclassified' which includes recently admitted offenders who have not completed the classification process and offenders sentenced to 120-day programs. Statutory law requires offenders admitted under a 120-day program to be released within 120 days of admission if they successfully complete the program. Therefore, 120-day offenders do not receive a full classification upon admission due to the expected short prison stay.

As of June 30, 2018, seventy-four percent of sex offenders report a HSD/HSE education level with 77% of offenders classified as being at least semi-skilled; these percentages are higher than for all incarcerated offenders (Tables 9.3). A greater percent of females than males are classified as possessing the highest level of vocational readiness (33% vs 18%, respectively). Yet, a larger percent of women are 'unskilled' or have 'no skills or training' compared to men (30% vs 23%, respectively). A higher percent of incarcerated sex/child abuse offenders than the general institutional population have none or mild mental health problems (81% vs 72%, respectively) (Tables 2.5 and 9.3). A greater percent of males than females are classified as having 'no mental health problems.' The percentage of females needing clinic care or medication is double the percent of males (Table 9.3).

Sex offenders can be housed no lower than C-2 custody level until they have completed MOSOP. Thus, it is not surprising that over 90% of sex/child abuse offenders are classified as C-2 and C-3. A large disparity exists between male and female offenders--93% of male offenders are Level II or III

custody while these custody levels contain only 63% of the female sex/child abuse offenders (Table 9.4).

Table 9.3. Sex and Child Abuse offenders by Classification Level for Education, Vocational Skills, and Mental Health Assessments as of June 30, 2018

Educational Attainment	Count			Percent*		
	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total
HSD/HSE	117	3,466	3,583	76.5%	73.7%	73.8%
9-12th Grade	7	282	289	4.6%	6.0%	5.9%
6-8th Grade	6	346	352	3.9%	7.4%	7.2%
4-5th Grade	15	260	275	9.8%	5.5%	5.7%
0-3rd Grade	8	351	359	5.2%	7.5%	7.4%
Unclassified	2	100	102			
Total	155	4,805	4,960	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Vocational Readiness

Trained & Skilled	51	855	906	33.3%	18.2%	18.6%
Skilled	42	1,428	1,470	27.5%	30.4%	30.3%
Semi-skilled	15	1,364	1,379	9.8%	29.0%	28.4%
Unskilled	31	655	686	20.3%	13.9%	14.1%
No Skills or Training	14	403	417	9.2%	8.6%	8.6%
Unclassified	2	100	102			
Total	155	4,805	4,960	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Mental Health Problems

No Mental Health Problems	50	2,262	2,312	32.7%	48.1%	47.6%
Mild Impairment	39	1,580	1,619	25.5%	33.6%	33.3%
Clinic Care-Medication	60	782	842	39.2%	16.6%	17.3%
Serious Functional Impairment	4	78	82	2.6%	1.7%	1.7%
Severe Functional Impairment	-	3	3	0.0%	0.1%	0.1%
Unclassified	2	100	102			
Total	155	4,805	4,960	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

*Percent excludes unclassified offenders

Table 9.4. Incarcerated Sex and Child Abuse Offender Population by Custody Level on June 30, 2018

	Count			Percent*		
	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total
C-1	56	350	406	36.6%	7.4%	8.4%
C-2	65	2,668	2,733	42.5%	56.7%	56.3%
C-3	32	1,687	1,719	20.9%	35.9%	35.4%
Unclassified	2	100	102			
Total	155	4,805	4,960	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

*Percent excludes unclassified offenders

Overall, substance abuse among the sex/child abuse offenders is lower than in the general population (70% vs 90%, respectively) (Tables 2.7 and 9.5). Short-term treatment is the most common interventional need and accounts for 29% of males and 25% of females. (Table 9.5).

Comparison of the current year sex/child abuse offender population to that of FY2013 is only valid for large population groups; therefore, comparisons are limited to black, Hispanic, and white males and also white females. Data show no significant change among black and white males; Hispanic male offenders exhibit an increase of 6%. The white female offender population increases 13% (Table 9.6); this follows a trend from the previous year--comparison of FY2013 to FY2018 data shows a 21% increase of sex/child abuse offenses among white females.

Table 9.5. Sex and Child Abuse Offenders by Substance Abuse Score, June 30, 2018

Most Recent SACA	Count			Percent*		
	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total
No Assessment	1	531	532	-	-	-
No Substance Abuse	48	1,290	1,338	31.2%	30.2%	30.2%
Slight-Requires SA education	32	983	1,015	20.8%	23.0%	22.9%
Moderate-Requires short term treatment	38	1,240	1,278	24.7%	29.0%	28.9%
Significant-Requires intermediate treatment (6 months)	33	686	719	21.4%	16.1%	16.3%
Severe/chronic-Requires long term treatment (12 month)	3	71	74	1.9%	1.7%	1.7%
Total	155	4,801	4,956	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

*Percent excludes offenders with no assessment

Table 9.6. Five-year Comparison of Institutional Population of Sex/Child Abuse Offenders by Race/Ethnicity, FY2013 and the FY2018 Cohort

Race/Ethnicity	FY2013			FY2018			Percent Change		
	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total
Asian	1	6	7	1	8	9	0.0%	33.3%	28.6%
Black	13	1,301	1,314	12	1,278	1,290	-7.7%	-1.8%	-1.8%
Hispanic	3	109	112	3	115	118	0.0%	5.5%	5.4%
Native American	-	14	14	1	13	14	0.0%	-7.1%	0.0%
Unknown	-	4	4	-	5	5	0.0%	25.0%	25.0%
White	122	3,356	3,478	138	3,386	3,524	13.1%	0.9%	1.3%
Total	139	4,790	4,929	155	4,805	4,960	11.5%	0.3%	0.6%

Top Twenty Sex and Child Abuse Offenses

Table 9.7. Top Twenty Sentencing Counties with Sex and Child Abuse Offenses for Offenders Incarcerated in FY2018

Rank	County	Count	Average Sentence (yrs)	Percent of Total
1	Jackson	567	20.5	11.4%
2	St. Louis City	567	22.4	11.4%
3	St. Louis Cnty	453	19.1	9.1%
4	Greene	251	15.5	5.1%
5	St. Charles	195	17.5	3.9%
6	Buchanan	138	18.8	2.8%
7	Jefferson	119	15.5	2.4%
8	St. Francois	116	16.6	2.3%
9	Clay	110	19.4	2.2%
10	Jasper	108	16.3	2.2%
11	Boone	107	16.7	2.2%
12	Platte	73	18.7	1.5%
13	Cape Girardeau	64	15.7	1.3%
14	Christian	64	17.1	1.3%
15	Phelps	62	16.8	1.3%
16	Lafayette	58	17.9	1.2%
17	Cass	55	17.4	1.1%
18	Johnson	51	15.6	1.0%
19	Warren	50	16.5	1.0%
20	Saline	49	14.0	1.0%
Total Top 20 Counties		3,257	18.8	65.7%
Total All Other Counties		1,699	15.1	34.3%
Total All Counties		4,956	17.5	100.0%

Life sentences computed as 30 years

Table 9.8. Top Twenty Sex and Child Abuse Offenses for Offenders Incarcerated on June 30, 2018

Rank	Missouri Charge Code	Offense Description	Count	Average Sentence (yrs)	Percent of Total
1	566.062-001	STATUTORY SODOMY - FIRST DEGREE	658	18.8	13.3%
2	566.067-003	CHILD MOLEST-1ST DEGREE	594	11.4	12.0%
3	566.062-002	STAT SODOMY-1ST DEG-PERS UND 14	477	18.5	9.6%
4	566.032-001	STAT RAPE-1ST DEG-PERS UNDER 14	305	17.7	6.2%
5	566.034-001	STATUTORY RAPE-2ND DEGRE	219	9.6	4.4%
6	566.030-996	FORCIBLE RAPE/ATTEMPT FORC RAPE W	202	28.7	4.1%
7	566.030-997	FORCIBLE RAPE - FORCIBLE COMPULSI	192	23.7	3.9%
8	566.064-001	STATUTORY SODOMY-2ND DEG	158	10.9	3.2%
9	566.062-999	STATUTORY SODOMY-1ST DEG	154	26.3	3.1%
10	566.030-993	FORCIBLE RAPE	132	27.3	2.7%
11	566.032-002	STAT RAPE-1ST-WEAP/MULTI-UND 12	124	20.0	2.5%
12	568.045-001	ENDANGERING WELFARE OF A CHILD-1S	116	7.4	2.3%
13	566.032-999	STATUTORY RAPE-1ST DEGRE	104	25.8	2.1%
14	566.060-993	FORCIBLE SODOMY-DEV SEXUAL INT	103	23.0	2.1%
15	566.060-999	SODOMY - PHYS INJ/WEAPON	71	29.7	1.4%
16	589.425-001	FAIL TO REGISTER AS A SEX OFFENDE	67	4.1	1.4%
17	566.060-997	SODOMY	62	27.6	1.3%
18	566.030-999	FORC RAPE-INJ/WEP->1PRSN/VIC<12	52	26.9	1.1%
19	566.030-995	FORCIBLE RAPE	44	30.0	0.9%
20	566.151-001	ENTICE CHILD-ACTOR>21/CHILD<15	42	13.8	0.8%
		Total Top 20 Offenses	3,876	18.3	78.3%
		Total All Other Offenses	1,072	14.8	21.7%
		Total All Offenses	4,948	17.6	100.0%

Life sentences computed as 30 years.

Admissions

Total admissions for sex/child abuse offenses in FY2018 show a marginal increase from the previous year but an 11% decline from ten years ago. Year-by-year differences in the percent of sex/child abuse offenses vary during the last 10 years (from -9.8% to 4.9%). New admissions continue to account for two-thirds of all admissions for these offenses which is higher than the general population rate of 50% (Tables 5.1 and 9.9). From FY2008-18, new prison sentences are the greatest source for admissions (Table 9.9). Five-year trends show stable to minimally decreasing population counts (Table 9.10).

Table 9.9. Sex and Child Abuse Offenses by Type of Admission to an Adult Institution, FY2008 to FY2018

Type of Admission	FY2008	FY2009	FY2010	FY2011	FY2012	FY2013	FY2014	FY2015	FY2016	FY2017	FY2018
New Admissions	713	752	757	741	643	692	702	678	647	628	647
New Prison Sentences	525	577	542	558	481	519	536	517	484	488	494
Sex Offender Assessment Unit	188	175	215	183	162	173	166	161	163	140	153
Returns from Supervision	372	295	341	344	336	331	348	376	345	324	321
Law Violations	80	60	62	83	94	76	83	98	107	88	76
Technical Violations	292	235	279	261	242	255	265	278	238	236	245
All Admissions	1,085	1,047	1,098	1,085	979	1,023	1,050	1,054	992	952	968
Percent Change		-3.5%	4.9%	-1.2%	-9.8%	4.5%	2.6%	0.4%	-5.9%	-4.0%	1.7%

Figure 9.1. Ten-year Trends in Admission Type to Prison for Sex and Child Abuse Offenses, FY2008 to FY2018

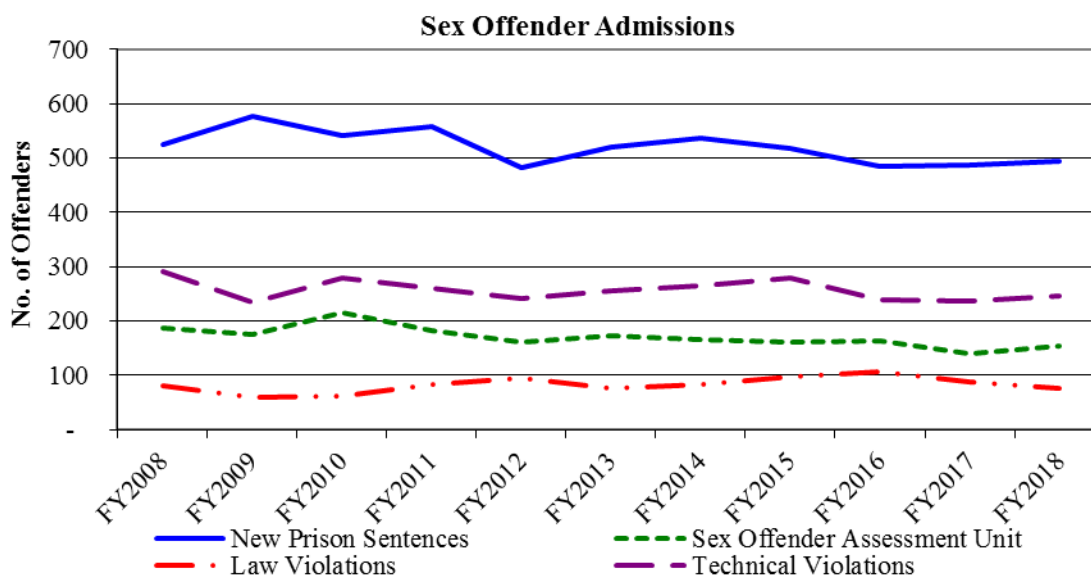


Table 9.10. Annual Percent Change in Admissions for Sex and Child Abuse Offenders in Five-year Intervals, FY2008 to FY2018

	Average of Annual Percent Increases	
	FY2008-FY2013	FY2013-2018
New Admissions	-0.6%	-1.3%
New Prison Sentences	-0.2%	-1.0%
Sex Offender Assessment Unit	-1.6%	-2.4%
Returns from Supervision	-2.3%	-0.6%
Law Violations	-1.0%	0.0%
Technical violations	-2.7%	-0.8%
All Admissions	-1.2%	-1.1%

Releases

Sex and child abuse offender releases in FY2018 decrease by 8% from the prior year. The greatest number of releases each year is releases to parole, followed by discharges (Table 9.11). Releases to probation are for offenders stipulated by the court to the Sex Offender Assessment Unit and assessed as suitable for probation.

Table 9.11. Number of Incarcerated Sex and Child Abuse Offenders by Release Type, FY2009 to FY2018

Type of Release	FY2009	FY2010	FY2011	FY2012	FY2013	FY2014	FY2015	FY2016	FY2017	FY2018
Probations	121	149	145	128	132	143	128	131	123	119
Paroles	394	369	402	379	391	445	425	365	365	398
Conditional Releases	151	160	144	194	213	206	190	183	196	152
Other*	47	39	44	33	41	37	34	38	46	44
Discharges	257	235	275	301	274	263	228	258	270	208
Total Releases	970	952	1,010	1,035	1,051	1,094	1,005	975	1,000	921
Percent Increase		-1.9%	6.1%	2.5%	1.5%	4.1%	-8.1%	-3.0%	2.6%	-7.9%

*Other includes deaths, interstate transfers and absconders.

Time Served to First Release

Incarcerated offenders, convicted of a sex offense as defined in 589.015, RSMo, are required to complete the MOSOP before being eligible for parole. Failure to complete the program requires the offender to serve the complete sentence incarcerated.

The top twenty sex/child abuse offenses, based on number of releases, have an overall average time served to first release of 78.3 months, a decrease from the last two years (82.2 months in FY2016; 80.4 months in FY2017). Average percent of sentence served among the top twenty sex/child abuse offenses is 75% and similar to percent served for class A, B and C violent offenses and all other sex/child abuse offenses (Tables 7.2 and Table 9.12).

Table 9.12. Top Twenty Sex and Child Abuse Offenses of Incarcerated Offenders, FY2018

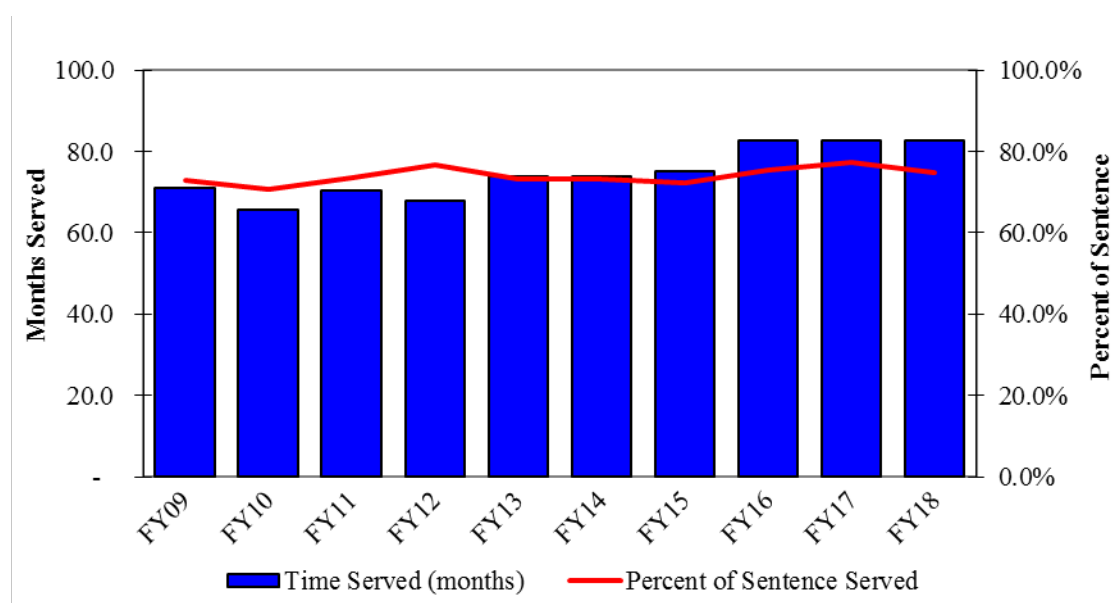
Time Served, First Release to Prison									
Rank	Missouri Charge Code	Offense Description	First Releases	Average Sentence (months)	Time Served (months)	Percent Served	Released To		
							Parole	Conditional Release	Discharge
1	566.067-003	CHILD MOLEST-1ST DEGREE	74	113.0	84.4	74.6%	21	27	26
2	566.034-001	STATUTORY RAPE-2ND DEGRE	37	77.7	57.7	74.3%	10	16	11
3	566.062-002	STAT SODOMY-1ST DEG-PERS UND 14	34	150.9	116.3	77.1%	14	13	7
4	566.032-001	STAT RAPE-1ST DEG-PERS UNDER 14	25	133.5	97.3	72.9%	11	8	6
5	589.425-001	FAIL TO REGISTER AS SEX OFFENDER	25	38.5	18.6	48.3%	22	2	1
6	566.064-001	STATUTORY SODOMY-2ND DEG	23	76.7	53.6	69.8%	8	11	4
7	568.045-001	ENDANGERING WELFARE OF A CHILD-1S	23	69.6	37.1	53.3%	17	6	-
8	566.062-001	STATUTORY SODOMY - FIRST DEGREE	19	124.3	111.3	89.6%	8	2	9
9	568.060-002	ABUSE OR NEGLECT OF A CHILD UNDER	14	57.3	32.4	56.6%	9	4	1
10	589.425-002	FL TO REG SEX OFFNDR-SPC CONDS	14	48.9	25.1	51.3%	11	1	2
11	566.083-001	SEX MISCD/ATMP INVL CHLD-1ST OFNS	9	48.3	37.4	77.4%	3	2	4
12	566.040-998	SEXUAL ASSAULT	8	85.5	74.9	87.6%	1	2	5
13	566.151-001	ENTICE CHILD-ACTOR>21/CHILD<15	8	84.9	63.6	74.9%	2	3	3
14	566.062-999	STATUTORY SODOMY-1ST DEG	7	234.3	194.3	82.9%	1	4	2
15	589.425-003	FL REG AS SEX OFFENDER-2ND OFFENS	6	60.2	28.9	48.1%	4	2	-
16	566.030-993	FORCIBLE RAPE	5	244.8	219.1	89.5%	2	2	1
17	566.030-996	FORCIBLE RAPE/ATTEMPT FORC RAPE W	5	301.6	267.9	88.8%	3	1	1
18	566.032-999	STATUTORY RAPE-1ST DEGREE	5	241.4	187.5	77.7%	-	3	2
19	566.070-998	DEVIATE SEXUAL ASSAULT	5	49.4	45.3	91.6%	2	-	3
20	566.030-997	FORCIBLE RAPE - FORCIBLE COMPULSI	4	170.0	150.7	88.6%	4	-	-
Total Top Twenty Offense First Releases			350	104.4	78.3	75.0%	153	109	88
Total All Other Offense First Releases			73	139.2	103.7	74.5%	31	23	19
Total All Offense First Releases			423	110.4	82.7	74.9%	184	132	107

Examination of the last ten years shows that since FY2012 the aggregate sentence length, overall, rises. FY2018 data contain the highest aggregate sentence length of 110.4 months (Table 9.13). The percent of time served remains fairly consistent with a range from 71-77% (Fig. 9.2). The largest release types in FY2018 are for parole, then conditional or administrative, and least for discharge (Table 9.13).

Table 9.13. Time Served and Percent of Sentence to First Release for Sex and Child Abuse Offenders by Release Type, FY2009 to FY2018

FY	Releases	Aggregate Sentence (months)	Time Served (months)	Percent of Sentence Served	Percent Released to Parole	Percent Released CR, Adm	Percent Released Discharge
FY2009	517	97.5	71.0	72.8%	42.4%	25.9%	31.7%
FY2010	467	93.1	65.7	70.6%	40.3%	29.6%	30.2%
FY2011	485	96.0	70.5	73.5%	41.6%	25.8%	32.6%
FY2012	527	88.4	67.8	76.7%	36.1%	30.7%	33.2%
FY2013	552	101.2	74.0	73.2%	37.1%	32.4%	30.4%
FY2014	572	101.1	73.9	73.1%	41.1%	31.5%	27.4%
FY2015	556	103.5	75.0	72.4%	44.4%	32.2%	23.4%
FY2016	475	109.4	82.7	75.6%	41.5%	31.2%	27.4%
FY2017	479	107.0	82.8	77.4%	36.3%	32.4%	31.3%
FY2018	423	110.4	82.7	74.9%	43.5%	31.2%	25.3%

Figure 9.2. Trends in Time Served to First Release for Sex and Child Abuse Offenders Released from an Adult Institution, FY2009 to FY2018



Recidivism of Sex Offenders

Since FY2008, the percent of offenders returning to prison on a new conviction after completing MOSOP is less than those who failed or refused MOSOP (Table 9.14). Most sex offenders, who are convicted of a new offense, are convicted of a non-sex offense. Recidivism for new sex offense is very low (average of 2.1% at 5-years) (Table 9.15). Sex offender recidivism over ten years shows rates of new conviction rising more steeply between one and three years after release, with a greater and continuing rate of increase after three years (Fig. 9.4). This is in contrast to general offender recidivism where rates seem to level off significantly after two years. The ten-year trend for all sex offenders returning for new sex offense conviction is somewhat different in that the percent return rises steadily to the third year, then increases at a greater rate (Fig. 9.4).

Table 9.14. Recidivism Rates for Sex Offenders First Released FY2009 to FY2018 to First New Conviction by Fiscal Year

Fiscal Year	Releases	Percent Conviction Within				
		6 Months	1 Year	2 Years	3 Years	5 Years
Completed MOSOP						
FY2009	320	0.3	1.3	3.1	5.9	14.1
FY2010	233	0.9	0.9	3.0	6.4	12.0
FY2011	231	0.4	1.7	3.0	5.6	12.6
FY2012	244	-	0.4	5.7	11.5	19.3
FY2013	270	-	0.7	3.0	6.3	9.6
FY2014	296	0.3	0.7	3.7	7.4	-
FY2015	286	-	-	1.4	4.5	-
FY2016	257	-	1.2	3.1	-	-
FY2017	219	-	0.9	-	-	-
FY2018	230	-	-	-	-	-
Total Completed	2,586	0.2	0.8	3.2	6.8	13.5
Failed or Refused						
FY2009	194	1.0	3.6	8.8	14.9	19.6
FY2010	156	1.3	1.3	5.8	7.1	17.3
FY2011	168	-	0.6	6.5	11.3	19.6
FY2012	203	1.0	2.5	5.9	9.9	15.8
FY2013	173	-	1.2	8.7	13.9	23.3
FY2014	167	0.6	2.4	7.2	9.0	-
FY2015	144	0.7	2.1	6.9	10.4	-
FY2016	132	0.8	0.8	6.1	-	-
FY2017	151	-	4.0	-	-	-
FY2018	114	1.9	-	-	-	-
Total Failed	1,602	0.7	2.1	7.0	11.0	19.0
AVERAGE		0.4	1.3	4.7	8.4	15.7

Table 9.15. Recidivism Rates for Sex Offenders First Released FY2009 to FY2018 to First New Sex Offense Conviction by Fiscal Year

Completed MOSOP	Releases	Percent Conviction Within				
		6 Months	1 Year	2 Years	3 Years	5 Years
Completed MOSOP						
FY2009	320	-	-	0.6	1.3	4.1
FY2010	233	-	-	-	0.4	1.7
FY2011	231	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.9
FY2012	244	-	-	0.8	1.2	1.6
FY2013	270	-	-	0.4	0.7	1.5
FY2014	296	-	-	0.3	1.0	-
FY2015	286	-	-	0.7	2.1	-
FY2016	257	-	0.4	1.6	-	-
FY2017	219	-	0.5	-	-	-
FY2018	230	-	-	-	-	-
Total Completed	2,586	0.0	0.1	0.6	1.1	2.1
Failed or Refused						
FY2009	194	0.5	2.1	3.1	4.6	6.7
FY2010	156	-	-	-	-	2.6
FY2011	168	-	-	0.6	1.2	4.8
FY2012	203	-	0.5	1.0	2.0	4.9
FY2013	173	-	-	0.6	1.7	3.5
FY2014	167	-	-	2.4	2.4	-
FY2015	144	-	-	1.4	2.1	-
FY2016	132	-	-	1.5	-	-
FY2017	151	-	3.3	-	-	-
FY2018	114	1.9	-	-	-	-
Total Failed	1,602	0.2	0.7	1.3	2.1	4.6
AVERAGE		0.1	0.3	0.9	1.5	3.1

Figure 9.3. Ten-year Recidivism for Sex Offenders on First Release from an Institution to First New Conviction by MOSOP Success from FY2009 to FY2018

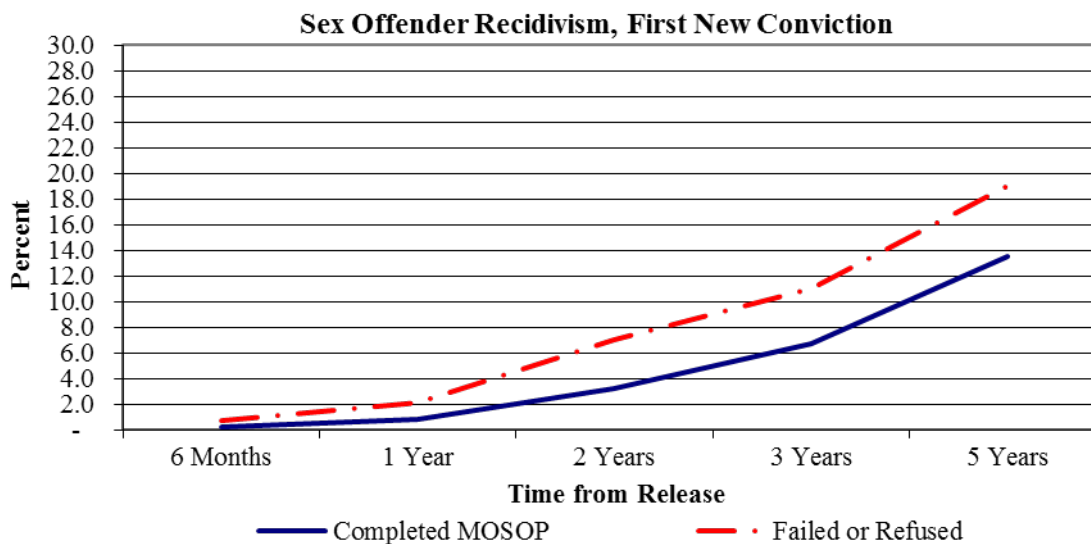
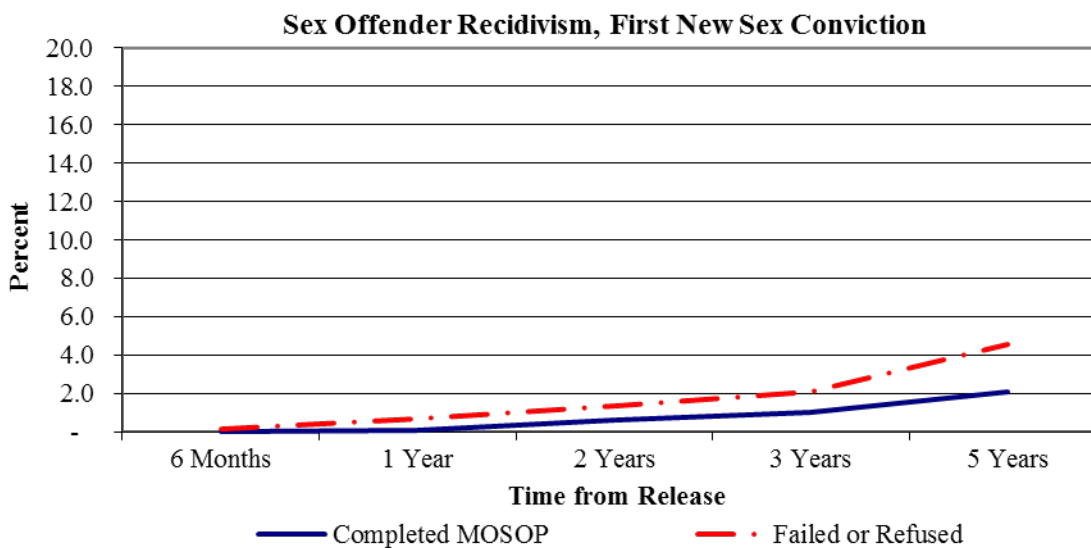


Figure 9.4. Ten-year Recidivism for Sex offenders on First Release to First New Sex Offense Conviction by MOSOP Success from FY2009 to FY2018



10. Capital Punishment

Execution is an authorized punishment for offenders convicted of Murder 1st degree. Offenders not sentenced to death must serve life without parole. Although the new capital punishment law became effective in Missouri on May 26, 1977, the first execution in Missouri, following the US Supreme Court decision authorizing the legality of capital punishment statutes, took place in 1989. During the last 20 years (July 1, 1999 to June 30, 2018), fifty-eight executions occurred; FY2018 saw no executions.

The statistics counts offenders with a conviction of Murder 1st degree for an offense committed after October 1984 or a conviction for capital murder prior to October 1984 as equivalent offenses. Prior to October 1984, Murder 1st degree allowed parole. Re-sentencing and commutation of the death penalty are not included in the charts.

Data from FY2018 show 25 offenders awaiting execution and 25 admitted with a sentences of life without parole. In FY2018, two offenders enter incarceration with a death sentence. Death sentence admissions have decreased since first enactment of the law and remain between zero and three offenders per year since FY2001. The number of persons with life without parole admissions varies, ranging from 14 to 49 offenders per year during the last 20 years (Table 10.1).

Table 10.1. Sentence for Murder 1st Degree, Executions and Sentence Outcome, FY1999 to FY2018

Year	Awaiting Execution	Executed	Admissions to Prison			
			Life NP	Death	Total	Pct Death
FY1999	75	8	46	5	51	9.8%
FY2000	79	3	49	6	55	10.9%
FY2001	65	7	39	2	41	4.9%
FY2002	61	7	44	3	47	6.4%
FY2003	56	3	41	3	44	6.8%
FY2004	43	2	29	1	30	3.3%
FY2005	46	3	32	3	35	8.6%
FY2006	43	2	40	-	40	0.0%
FY2007	44	-	27	1	28	3.6%
FY2008	46	-	20	3	23	13.0%
FY2009	49	1	35	1	36	2.8%
FY2010	48	-	35	1	36	2.8%
FY2011	46	1	32	1	33	3.0%
FY2012	47	-	25	1	26	3.8%
FY2013	47	-	36	-	36	0.0%
FY2014	41	8	31	2	33	6.1%
FY2015	31	9	40	-	40	0.0%
FY2016	26	3	14	-	14	0.0%
FY2017	25	1	20	-	20	0.0%
FY2018	25	-	25	2	27	7.4%
TOTAL		58	660	35	695	5.0%

The twenty-year trend for Murder 1st degree sentences with life without parole shows a quadrennial decrease since 2001. Both sentences of life without parole and death decrease overall since FY1999 (Fig. 10.1). From FY1999 to FY2018, black offenders have received 54% of Murder 1st degree sentences; at the same time, black offenders receive a lower percentage of the death sentences than white offenders (29% and 71%, respectively) (Table 10.2).

Figure 10.1. Twenty-year Trends in Murder 1st Degree by Sentence Type, FY1999 to FY2018

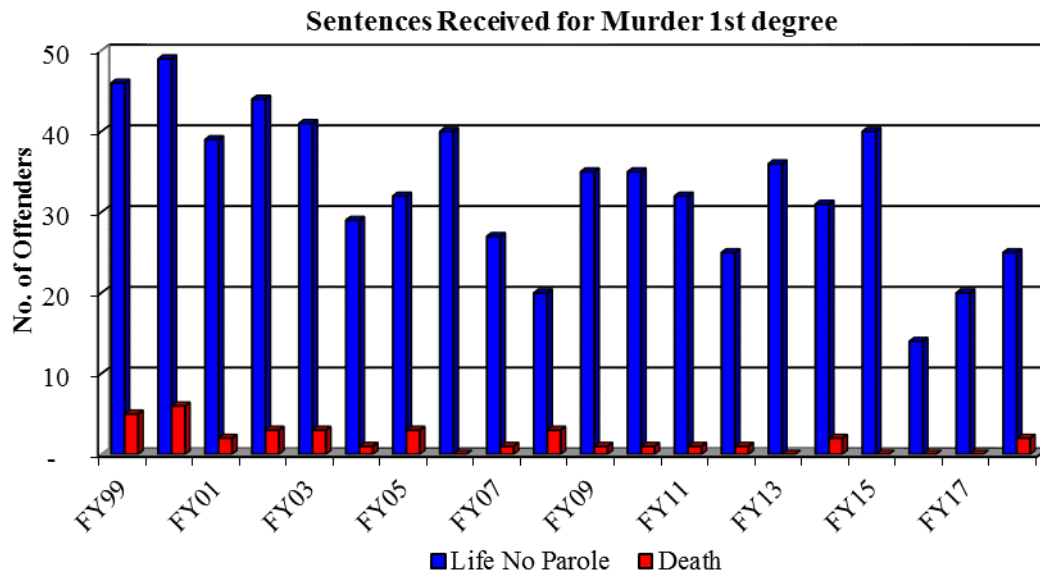


Table 10.2. Twenty-year Total for Murder 1st Degree, by Race/Ethnicity and by Sentence Type, FY1999 to FY2018

Race/Ethnicity	Offenders Sentenced for Murder 1st Degree				Executed
	Life NP	Death	Total	Pct Death	
Asian	3	-	3	0.0%	-
Black	363	10	373	2.7%	23
Hispanic	10	-	10	0.0%	-
Native American	6	-	6	0.0%	-
Unknown	1	-	1	0.0%	-
White	277	25	302	8.3%	35
Total	660	35	695	5.0%	58

11. Supervised Population

Probation and Parole statistics include Missouri field supervised offenders, interstate offenders, and offenders supervised in community release centers.

Demographics

The supervised population as of June 30, 2018 is slightly less than double the institutional population (58,583 vs 31,724, respectively) (Tables 2.1 and 11.1). The male supervised population is 1½ times larger than the institutional male population; the number of females on supervision are 4½ times greater than the incarcerated female population. This leads to a ratio of one female for every eight males in prison, but one female to every three males on supervision. Supervised black and white females are represented in percentages very similar to the respective percentages of the incarcerated population (Tables 2.1 and 11.1). For the supervised male population however, the percent of white males is higher and percent of black males is lower than in the incarcerated population. In comparing the parole and probation population, the percent of white females is similar for parole and probation. This is not true in comparing the male probationers and parolees. White males occur as a greater percentage of male probationers (73%) than male parolees (67%). For black males the reverse occurs with a lesser percent of probationers (24%) than parolees (32%) (Table 11.2).

Table 11.1. Supervised Population by Gender and Race/Ethnicity on June 30, 2018

Race/Ethnicity	Count			Percent		
	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total
Parole						
Asian	9	26	35	0.3%	0.2%	0.2%
Black	317	4,291	4,608	10.8%	31.6%	27.9%
Hispanic	74	151	225	2.5%	1.1%	1.4%
Native American	15	24	39	0.5%	0.2%	0.2%
Unknown	1	14	15	0.0%	0.1%	0.1%
White	2,512	9,094	11,606	85.8%	66.9%	70.2%
Total	2,928	13,600	16,528	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Probation						
Asian	44	96	140	0.4%	0.3%	0.3%
Black	1,737	7,296	9,033	14.5%	24.3%	21.5%
Hispanic	182	535	717	1.5%	1.8%	1.7%
Native American	50	79	129	0.4%	0.3%	0.3%
Unknown	25	69	94	0.2%	0.2%	0.2%
White	9,917	21,925	31,842	83.0%	73.1%	75.9%
Total	11,955	30,000	41,955	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Total Supervision						
Asian	53	122	175	0.4%	0.3%	0.3%
Black	2,054	11,587	13,641	13.8%	26.6%	23.3%
Hispanic	256	686	942	1.7%	1.6%	1.6%
Native American	65	103	168	0.4%	0.2%	0.3%
Unknown	26	83	109	0.2%	0.2%	0.2%
White	12,429	31,019	43,448	83.5%	71.1%	74.3%
Total	14,883	43,600	58,483	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Table 11.2 presents current age data on the offenders under field supervision. Both female and male parolees have a similar age distribution as the incarcerated population. (Tables 2.2 and 11.2). The distribution of ages for the female probation population is similar to the female incarcerated population. However, the male probation population distribution peak ages begin five years younger in age than the distribution for incarcerated males or parolees.

Table 11.2. Supervised Population by Gender and Current Age on June 30, 2018

	Current Age	Count			Percent		
		Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total
Parole	Age 16	-	-	-	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
	Age 17	-	-	-	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
	Age 18 To 19	2	18	20	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%
	Age 20 To 24	115	831	946	3.9%	6.1%	5.7%
	Age 25 To 29	503	2,293	2,796	17.2%	16.9%	16.9%
	Age 30 To 34	652	2,413	3,065	22.3%	17.7%	18.5%
	Age 35 To 39	632	2,316	2,948	21.6%	17.0%	17.8%
	Age 40 To 44	391	1,651	2,042	13.4%	12.1%	12.4%
	Age 45 To 49	285	1,317	1,602	9.7%	9.7%	9.7%
	Age 50 To 54	164	1,046	1,210	5.6%	7.7%	7.3%
	Age 55 To 59	122	892	1,014	4.2%	6.6%	6.1%
	Age 60 To 64	34	489	523	1.2%	3.6%	3.2%
	Age 65 To 69	20	196	216	0.7%	1.4%	1.3%
	Age 70 And Over	8	138	146	0.3%	1.0%	0.9%
	Total	2,928	13,600	16,528	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Probation	Age 16	-	1	1	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
	Age 17	2	30	32	0.0%	0.1%	0.1%
	Age 18 To 19	136	525	661	1.1%	1.8%	1.6%
	Age 20 To 24	1,379	4,199	5,578	11.5%	14.0%	13.3%
	Age 25 To 29	2,235	5,365	7,600	18.7%	17.9%	18.1%
	Age 30 To 34	2,229	4,874	7,103	18.6%	16.2%	16.9%
	Age 35 To 39	2,061	4,493	6,554	17.2%	15.0%	15.6%
	Age 40 To 44	1,334	3,150	4,484	11.2%	10.5%	10.7%
	Age 45 To 49	1,034	2,518	3,552	8.6%	8.4%	8.5%
	Age 50 To 54	744	2,013	2,757	6.2%	6.7%	6.6%
	Age 55 To 59	494	1,606	2,100	4.1%	5.4%	5.0%
	Age 60 To 64	221	789	1,010	1.8%	2.6%	2.4%
	Age 65 To 69	59	284	343	0.5%	0.9%	0.8%
	Age 70 And Over	27	153	180	0.2%	0.5%	0.4%
	Total	11,955	30,000	41,955	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Supervision Assessment (Offender Need Scores)

During the first 120 days of field supervision, the offender is in the assessment period. At the end of that period, the supervision level depends on the field risk reduction instrument completed by the probation and parole officers. This assessment is based on the offender's prior history and current interaction with the community and is derived from the Need Score results. The Need Score is a risk and needs assessment also completed by the supervising probation and parole officer and contains component scores for law (new offenses), technical violations, social, employment and substance abuse. The social score measures all family, medical, mental health and financial issues.

For offenders on regular supervision, the assessment is updated every 60 days. The assessment determines the level of supervision and the need for community programming and supervision strategies. The scoring of the components of the last needs assessment on or before June 30, 2018 is shown by the level of supervision. Offenders in community release centers are not included in the Need Score assessment. In addition, a substance abuse classification and assessment (SACA) is also conducted since its introduction by the Department in 2003. Most SACA assessments are completed on admission to prison and at the start of field supervision (probation or parole).

In FY2018, the majority of all offenders are assessed at Level II supervision (35%) followed by Level III (28%). This is also true for all probationers, but the greatest proportion of parolees are Level II followed by Level I (Table 11.3). Males in probation follow the trend of total field supervision. However, female parolees show the greatest proportion of offenders falling into Level II (42%), but for female probationers the majority (42%) are Level III.

Table 11.3. Probation and Parole Offenders by Level of Supervision on June 30, 2018

Supervised Population on June 30, 2018							
Level of Supervision	Parole			Probation			Supervision Total
	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total	
Absconder	104	416	520	198	506	704	1,224
Assessment	305	1,666	1,971	1,322	3,286	4,608	6,579
Level III	633	1,883	2,516	4,948	8,729	13,677	16,193
Level II	1,212	5,465	6,677	3,208	10,420	13,628	20,305
Level I	661	3,785	4,446	2,111	6,424	8,535	12,981
Total	2,915	13,215	16,130	11,787	29,365	41,152	57,282
Percent of Population for Assessment Level							
Absconder	3.6%	3.1%	3.2%	1.7%	1.7%	1.7%	2.1%
Assessment	10.5%	12.6%	12.2%	11.2%	11.2%	11.2%	11.5%
Level III	21.7%	14.2%	15.6%	42.0%	29.7%	33.2%	28.3%
Level II	41.6%	41.4%	41.4%	27.2%	35.5%	33.1%	35.4%
Level I	22.7%	28.6%	27.6%	17.9%	21.9%	20.7%	22.7%
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Law scores are based on new arrests. The majority of parolees and probationers (79%) have no arrests within three months prior to assessment. Technical scores are based on technical violations of probation or parole conditions; fewer offenders have no violations in the previous six months (55%) (Table 11.4). No gender differences are noted in law or technical scores. Approximately two-thirds of both males and females have social issues requiring intervention. This percentage is similar for parolees and probationers.

Employment score among the field population varies by gender and supervision group. Among parolees, roughly half of females and 60% of males have some type of employment for the previous three months. The percentage is greater for probationers with approximately 60% of females and two-thirds of males are employed in some capacity (Table 11.4).

The percent of parolees and probationers exhibiting no substance abuse for six months prior is similar (approximately 2/3 of those on field supervision). In drug/alcohol usage, no observable differences exist between probationers and parolees (Table 11.4).

SACA scores differ between parolees and probationers. Parolees need more treatment than probationers. The most common classification is “significant” substance abuse (requiring 6-month treatment), 18,656 individuals; this is closely followed by a score of “moderate” requiring short term treatment, 18,328 persons (Table 11.5). Regardless of supervision type, females need 6-month drug treatment more than males while more males than female require short term treatment. Among parolees, fewer females are without substance abuse issues than males. In the case of probationers, a slightly greater percent of females than males are classified as having no substance abuse.

Table 11.4. Need Score Assessment of Supervised Offenders by Gender on June 30, 2018

Needs Analysis Score Components

Law Scores*	Count			Percent		
<u>Parole</u>	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total
No Arrests Past 3 Months	2,323	10,603	12,926	80.4%	79.3%	79.5%
Arrest Past 3 Mo; No Convict	132	673	805	4.6%	5.0%	5.0%
3 Mo: Convict/2 Arrests/Pend Chg	433	2,090	2,523	15.0%	15.6%	15.5%
Parole Total	2,888	13,366	16,254	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
<u>Probation</u>						
No Arrests Past 3 Months	9,337	22,656	31,993	81.1%	78.3%	79.1%
Arrest Past 3 Mo; No Convict	561	1,608	2,169	4.9%	5.6%	5.4%
3 Mo: Convict/2 Arrests/Pend Chg	1,619	4,656	6,275	14.1%	16.1%	15.5%
Probation Total	11,517	28,920	40,437	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Technical Scores**						
<u>Parole</u>						
No Tech Vio in Past 6 Months	1,662	7,480	9,142	57.5%	56.0%	56.2%
Tech Vio in Past 6 Months	225	1,109	1,334	7.8%	8.3%	8.2%
Tech Vio Past 3 Mo;Pend Revoke	1,001	4,777	5,778	34.7%	35.7%	35.5%
Parole Total	2,888	13,366	16,254	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
<u>Probation</u>						
No Tech Vio in Past 6 Months	6,509	15,442	21,951	56.5%	53.4%	54.3%
Tech Vio in Past 6 Months	993	2,831	3,824	8.6%	9.8%	9.5%
Tech Vio Past 3 Mo;Pend Revoke	4,015	10,647	14,662	34.9%	36.8%	36.3%
Probation Total	11,517	28,920	40,437	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Social Scores						
<u>Parole</u>						
No Problem	187	872	1,059	6.5%	6.5%	6.5%
Problem Not Requiring Interven	729	3,540	4,269	25.2%	26.5%	26.3%
Problem Requiring Intervention	1,972	8,954	10,926	68.3%	67.0%	67.2%
Parole Total	2,888	13,366	16,254	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
<u>Probation</u>						
No Problem	718	1,797	2,515	6.2%	6.2%	6.2%
Problem Not Requiring Interven	2,916	7,371	10,287	25.3%	25.5%	25.4%
Problem Requiring Intervention	7,883	19,752	27,635	68.4%	68.3%	68.3%
Probation Total	11,517	28,920	40,437	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

*Law Scores include last arrest or conviction for new offense

**Technical Scores involve technical violations under supervision

Table 11.4. (continued)

Needs Analysis Score Components						
Employment Scores	Count			Percent		
<u>Parole</u>	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total
Full-time for Past 3 Months	551	3,924	4,475	19.1%	29.4%	27.5%
Parttime;Fulltime<3Mo;UnepComp	875	3,722	4,597	30.3%	27.8%	28.3%
Unemployed	1,462	5,720	7,182	50.6%	42.8%	44.2%
Parole Total	2,888	13,366	16,254	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
<u>Probation</u>						
Full-time for Past 3 Months	3,034	10,242	13,276	26.3%	35.4%	32.8%
Parttime;Fulltime<3Mo;UnepComp	3,798	8,966	12,764	33.0%	31.0%	31.6%
Unemployed	4,685	9,712	14,397	40.7%	33.6%	35.6%
Probation Total	11,517	28,920	40,437	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Substance Abuse Scores						
<u>Parole</u>						
No Drug/Alc Abuse Past 6 Mos	1,902	8,860	10,762	65.9%	66.3%	66.2%
Drug/Alc Abuse Past 4-6 Months	225	1,077	1,302	7.8%	8.1%	8.0%
Drug/Alc Abuse in Past 3 Mos	761	3,429	4,190	26.4%	25.7%	25.8%
Parole Total	2,888	13,366	16,254	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
<u>Probation</u>						
No Drug/Alc Abuse Past 6 Mos	7,457	18,426	25,883	64.7%	63.7%	64.0%
Drug/Alc Abuse Past 4-6 Months	1,098	2,978	4,076	9.5%	10.3%	10.1%
Drug/Alc Abuse in Past 3 Mos	2,962	7,516	10,478	25.7%	26.0%	25.9%
Probation Total	11,517	28,920	40,437	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

*Law Scores include last arrest or conviction for new offense

**Technical Scores involve technical violations under supervision

Table 11.5. Substance Abuse Classification and Assessment Level of Supervised Offenders on June 30, 2018

SACA Scores	Count			Percent		
<u>Parole</u>	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total
No Assessment	32	91	123	-	-	-
No Substance Abuse	170	876	1,046	5.9%	6.5%	6.4%
Slight-Requires SA education	165	1,355	1,520	5.7%	10.0%	9.3%
Moderate-Requires short term treatment	560	4,051	4,611	19.3%	30.0%	28.1%
Significant-Requires intermediate treatment (6 months)	1,554	5,650	7,204	53.7%	41.8%	43.9%
Severe/chronic-Requires long term treatment (12 month)	447	1,577	2,024	15.4%	11.7%	12.3%
Parole Total	2,928	13,600	16,528	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
<u>Probation</u>						
No Assessment	2,456	2,056	4,512	-	-	-
No Substance Abuse	1,332	3,059	4,391	14.0%	10.9%	11.7%
Slight-Requires SA education	1,381	4,591	5,972	14.5%	16.4%	15.9%
Moderate-Requires short term treatment	3,254	10,464	13,718	34.3%	37.4%	36.6%
Significant-Requires intermediate treatment (6 months)	3,065	8,387	11,452	32.3%	30.0%	30.6%
Severe/chronic-Requires long term treatment (12 month)	467	1,443	1,910	4.9%	5.2%	5.1%
Probation Total	11,955	30,000	41,955	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

*Percent calculation excludes offenders with No Assessment.

12.Sentencing – Supervised Population

Sentences by Sentencing County

Table 12.1. Top Twenty Sentencing Counties with Parole Releases on June 30, 2018

Total				
Rank	County	Count	Average* Sentence	Percent of Total
1	St. Louis City	1,602	11.6	9.7%
2	St. Louis Cnty	1,312	8.5	7.9%
3	Jackson	804	10.3	4.9%
4	Greene	687	7.7	4.2%
5	St. Charles	640	7.5	3.9%
6	Jefferson	442	6.7	2.7%
7	St. Francois	435	7.4	2.6%
8	Clay	398	6.0	2.4%
9	Buchanan	384	5.7	2.3%
10	Boone	370	6.8	2.2%
11	Cape Girardeau	300	6.1	1.8%
12	Lafayette	296	7.0	1.8%
13	Dunklin	245	6.1	1.5%
14	Butler	234	5.8	1.4%
15	Phelps	213	6.7	1.3%
16	Franklin	201	5.6	1.2%
17	Pettis	197	6.6	1.2%
18	Randolph	196	6.3	1.2%
19	Scott	189	6.7	1.1%
20	Laclede	187	6.3	1.1%
Total Top 20 Counties		9,332	8.1	56.5%
Total All Other Counties		7,196	5.6	43.5%
Total All Counties		16,528	7.0	100.0%

Females				
Rank	County	Count	Average* Sentence	Percent of Total
1	St. Louis Cnty	152	5.7	5.2%
2	Greene	133	6.5	4.5%
3	St. Charles	118	6.4	4.0%
4	St. Francois	113	7.0	3.9%
5	Jefferson	89	5.5	3.0%
6	St. Louis City	86	8.7	2.9%
7	Clay	81	4.5	2.8%
8	Cape Girardeau	73	4.7	2.5%
9	Lafayette	70	6.9	2.4%
10	Buchanan	65	5.5	2.2%
11	Butler	64	5.4	2.2%
12	Boone	62	5.4	2.1%
13	Livingston	59	6.2	2.0%
14	Jackson	57	5.6	1.9%
15	Dunklin	55	5.3	1.9%
16	Phelps	51	4.9	1.7%
17	Randolph	51	5.6	1.7%
18	Pettis	50	5.9	1.7%
19	Laclede	48	5.7	1.6%
20	Saline	43	7.4	1.5%
Total Top 20 Counties		1,520	6.0	51.9%
Total All Other Counties		1,408	5.0	48.1%
Total All Counties		2,928	5.5	100.0%

Males				
Rank	County	Count	Average* Sentence	Percent of Total
1	St. Louis City	1,516	11.8	11.1%
2	St. Louis Cnty	1,160	8.8	8.5%
3	Jackson	747	10.6	5.5%
4	Greene	554	8.0	4.1%
5	St. Charles	522	7.8	3.8%
6	Jefferson	353	7.0	2.6%
7	St. Francois	322	7.5	2.4%
8	Buchanan	319	5.8	2.3%
9	Clay	317	6.4	2.3%
10	Boone	308	7.1	2.3%
11	Cape Girardeau	227	6.5	1.7%
12	Lafayette	226	7.0	1.7%
13	Dunklin	190	6.4	1.4%
14	Butler	170	6.0	1.3%
15	Franklin	166	5.8	1.2%
16	Phelps	162	7.3	1.2%
17	Platte	152	5.8	1.1%
18	Scott	151	7.1	1.1%
19	Warren	149	7.7	1.1%
20	Jasper	147	7.6	1.1%
Total Top 20 Counties		7,858	8.5	57.8%
Total All Other Counties		5,742	5.7	42.2%
Total All Counties		13,600	7.3	100.0%

* Life sentences computed at 30 years

Table 12.2. Top Twenty Sentencing Counties with Probationers on June 30, 2018

Total				
Rank	County	Count	Average Probation Term	Percent of Total
1	St. Louis Cnty	4,383	4.8	10.4%
2	St. Louis City	2,351	3.5	5.6%
3	Jackson	2,288	3.2	5.5%
4	Greene	2,023	4.8	4.8%
5	St. Charles	1,740	4.7	4.1%
6	Jefferson	1,339	4.9	3.2%
7	Boone	1,027	4.6	2.4%
8	Franklin	770	5.0	1.8%
9	Clay	695	5.0	1.7%
10	Christian	686	4.9	1.6%
11	Cape Girardeau	659	4.9	1.6%
12	Jasper	624	4.7	1.5%
13	Dunklin	567	4.7	1.4%
14	St. Francois	558	5.0	1.3%
15	Taney	543	4.9	1.3%
16	Phelps	538	5.0	1.3%
17	Cole	528	4.9	1.3%
18	Lawrence	508	5.0	1.2%
19	Scott	490	4.8	1.2%
20	Laclede	470	5.0	1.1%
Total Top 20 Counties		22,787	4.5	54.3%
Total All Other Counties		19,168	4.6	45.7%
Total All Counties		41,955	4.6	100.0%

Females				
Rank	County	Count	Average Probation Term	Percent of Total
1	St. Louis Cnty	1,127	4.8	9.4%
2	Greene	540	4.8	4.5%
3	St. Charles	509	4.8	4.3%
4	Jackson	445	3.0	3.7%
5	Jefferson	401	4.9	3.4%
6	St. Louis City	397	3.6	3.3%
7	Boone	264	4.6	2.2%
8	Cape Girardeau	237	4.9	2.0%
9	Christian	220	5.0	1.8%
10	Franklin	213	5.0	1.8%
11	Phelps	194	5.0	1.6%
12	Clay	190	5.0	1.6%
13	St. Francois	179	4.9	1.5%
14	Dunklin	174	4.7	1.5%
15	Jasper	173	4.7	1.4%
16	Taney	173	5.0	1.4%
17	Cole	163	4.9	1.4%
18	Warren	160	4.7	1.3%
19	Pulaski	159	5.0	1.3%
20	Butler	143	5.0	1.2%
Total Top 20 Counties		6,061	4.6	50.7%
Total All Other Counties		5,894	4.7	49.3%
Total All Counties		11,955	4.7	100.0%

Males				
Rank	County	Count	Average Probation Term	Percent of Total
1	St. Louis Cnty	3,256	4.8	10.9%
2	St. Louis City	1,954	3.5	6.5%
3	Jackson	1,843	3.3	6.1%
4	Greene	1,483	4.8	4.9%
5	St. Charles	1,231	4.6	4.1%
6	Jefferson	938	4.9	3.1%
7	Boone	763	4.6	2.5%
8	Franklin	557	5.0	1.9%
9	Clay	505	5.0	1.7%
10	Christian	466	4.8	1.6%
11	Jasper	451	4.8	1.5%
12	Cape Girardeau	422	4.9	1.4%
13	Dunklin	393	4.7	1.3%
14	St. Francois	379	5.0	1.3%
15	Lawrence	375	5.1	1.3%
16	Taney	370	4.9	1.2%
17	Cole	365	4.9	1.2%
18	Scott	348	4.9	1.2%
19	Phelps	344	5.0	1.1%
20	Laclede	327	5.0	1.1%
Total Top 20 Counties		16,770	4.5	55.9%
Total All Other Counties		13,230	4.6	44.1%
Total All Counties		30,000	4.6	100.0%

* Life sentences computed at 30 years

Table 12.3. Number of Offenders on Probation and Average Terms for All Missouri Counties and Out-of-state on June 30, 2018

Supervised Offenders by Sentencing Counties - Probation, June 30, 2018							
County	Count	Average Term (yrs)	Percent of Total	County	Count	Average Term (yrs)	Percent of Total
* Out Of State	2,266	3.3	5.4%	Livingston	122	5.0	0.3%
Adair	182	4.7	0.4%	Macon	149	4.9	0.4%
Andrew	83	3.7	0.2%	Madison	119	5.0	0.3%
Atchison	33	5.0	0.1%	Maries	40	5.0	0.1%
Audrain	318	4.6	0.8%	Marion	261	5.0	0.6%
Barry	325	4.8	0.8%	Mcdonald	171	4.9	0.4%
Barton	76	5.0	0.2%	Mercer	22	5.0	0.1%
Bates	214	5.0	0.5%	Miller	304	4.8	0.7%
Benton	186	5.0	0.4%	Mississippi	236	4.7	0.6%
Bollinger	133	5.0	0.3%	Moniteau	114	5.0	0.3%
Boone	1,027	4.6	2.4%	Monroe	46	4.9	0.1%
Buchanan	458	3.9	1.1%	Montgomery	163	4.9	0.4%
Butler	456	5.0	1.1%	Morgan	314	5.0	0.7%
Caldwell	46	5.0	0.1%	New Madrid	384	4.9	0.9%
Callaway	378	4.7	0.9%	Newton	270	4.9	0.6%
Camden	403	5.0	1.0%	Nodaway	108	5.0	0.3%
Cape Girardeau	659	4.9	1.6%	Oregon	34	3.8	0.1%
Carroll	92	5.0	0.2%	Osage	55	4.9	0.1%
Carter	30	4.9	0.1%	Ozark	84	4.7	0.2%
Cass	432	4.5	1.0%	Pemiscot	262	4.8	0.6%
Cedar	84	5.0	0.2%	Perry	157	4.9	0.4%
Chariton	44	5.0	0.1%	Pettis	271	4.8	0.6%
Christian	686	4.9	1.6%	Phelps	538	5.0	1.3%
Clark	53	5.0	0.1%	Pike	189	4.8	0.5%
Clay	695	5.0	1.7%	Platte	355	4.8	0.8%
Clinton	75	5.0	0.2%	Polk	323	5.0	0.8%
Cole	528	4.9	1.3%	Pulaski	411	5.0	1.0%
Cooper	229	4.7	0.5%	Putnam	34	5.0	0.1%
Crawford	355	5.0	0.8%	Ralls	71	5.0	0.2%
Dade	98	4.9	0.2%	Randolph	264	4.9	0.6%
Dallas	95	4.9	0.2%	Ray	249	4.9	0.6%
Daviess	44	5.0	0.1%	Reynolds	63	5.0	0.2%
Dekalb	59	5.0	0.1%	Ripley	148	4.9	0.4%
Dent	153	5.0	0.4%	Saline	283	4.9	0.7%
Douglas	147	4.8	0.4%	Schuyler	22	5.0	0.1%
Dunklin	567	4.7	1.4%	Scotland	27	5.0	0.1%
Franklin	770	5.0	1.8%	Scott	490	4.8	1.2%
Gasconade	113	4.9	0.3%	Shannon	32	3.8	0.1%
Gentry	52	4.8	0.1%	Shelby	70	5.0	0.2%
Greene	2,023	4.8	4.8%	St. Charles	1740	4.7	4.1%
Grundy	95	5.0	0.2%	St. Clair	167	5.0	0.4%
Harrison	83	5.0	0.2%	St. Francois	558	5.0	1.3%
Henry	359	5.0	0.9%	St. Louis City	2351	3.5	5.6%
Hickory	68	5.0	0.2%	St. Louis Cnty	4383	4.8	10.4%
Holt	21	5.0	0.1%	Ste. Genevieve	155	4.9	0.4%
Howard	85	5.0	0.2%	Stoddard	362	4.7	0.9%
Howell	250	4.1	0.6%	Stone	245	5.0	0.6%
Iron	79	4.9	0.2%	Sullivan	44	4.8	0.1%
Jackson	2,288	3.2	5.5%	Taney	543	4.9	1.3%
Jasper	624	4.7	1.5%	Texas	251	4.7	0.6%
Jefferson	1,339	4.9	3.2%	Vernon	268	5.0	0.6%
Johnson	304	5.0	0.7%	Warren	463	4.7	1.1%
Knox	12	4.9	0.0%	Washington	167	4.7	0.4%
Laclede	470	5.0	1.1%	Wayne	238	4.8	0.6%
Lafayette	421	4.9	1.0%	Webster	329	5.0	0.8%
Lawrence	508	5.0	1.2%	Worth	11	5.0	0.0%
Lewis	78	5.0	0.2%	Wright	281	5.0	0.7%
Lincoln	307	4.7	0.7%	Total All Counties	41955	4.6	100.0%
Linn	86	4.9	0.2%				

Offense Groups

Among both parolees and probationers in FY2018, the greatest percent of male offenders are supervised for nonviolent offenses and female offenders for drug offenses. For parolees, violent and sex/child abuse offenses compose a larger percent than among probationers (Table 12.4). This is not surprising due to the nature of the offenses and associated penalties. Twice the percentage of probationers are supervised for DWI offenses than among parolees. Again, this is as expected; DWI offenders may also be sentenced to 120-day or long-term treatment programs rather than prison sentences. Average probation terms are similar for males and females, but among parolees males tend to have noticeably longer term lengths than females for violent, sex/child abuse, and drug offenses (Table 12.5)

Table 12.4. Supervised Offenders in Each Offense Group on June 30, 2018

	Offense Group*	Count			Percent		
		Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total
Parole	Violent	305	3,210	3,515	10.4%	23.6%	21.3%
	Sex and Child Abuse	78	977	1,055	2.7%	7.2%	6.4%
	Nonviolent	1,178	4,985	6,163	40.2%	36.7%	37.3%
	Drug	1,317	3,989	5,306	45.0%	29.3%	32.1%
	DWI	50	439	489	1.7%	3.2%	3.0%
	Total	2,928	13,600	16,528	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Probation	Violent	979	4,691	5,670	8.2%	15.6%	13.5%
	Sex and Child Abuse	241	872	1,113	2.0%	2.9%	2.7%
	Nonviolent	4,698	12,071	16,769	39.3%	40.2%	40.0%
	Drug	5,678	10,245	15,923	47.5%	34.2%	38.0%
	DWI	359	2,121	2,480	3.0%	7.1%	5.9%
	Total	11,955	30,000	41,955	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

* Violent offenses include homicide, robbery, assault, kidnapping, arson 1, armed criminal action and serious weapons offenses (felony class A and B). Sex offenses include 566, RSMo sex offenses and 568, RSMo child abuse offenses, excluding non-support. Drug offenses include 195 and 579, RSMo offenses. DWI includes BAC (excessive blood alcohol content) offenses. Nonviolent offenses are other offenses, including property offenses, public order offenses, other weapons offenses and other traffic offenses.

Table 12.5. Supervised Offenders, Average Sentences by Offense Group on June 30, 2018

Average Sentence or Term (yrs) of Supervised Offenders, June 30, 2018				
	Offense Group*	Female	Male	Total
Parole	Violent	8.2	11.2	10.9
	Sex and Child Abuse	5.8	9.3	9.0
	Nonviolent	4.7	5.1	5.0
	Drug	5.6	6.8	6.5
	DWI	5.7	5.7	5.7
	Total	5.5	7.4	7.0
Probation	Violent	4.3	4.3	4.3
	Sex and Child Abuse	4.3	4.8	4.7
	Nonviolent	4.7	4.6	4.6
	Drug	4.7	4.6	4.6
	DWI	4.7	4.8	4.8
	Total	4.7	4.6	4.6

* Violent offenses include homicide, robbery, assault, kidnapping, arson 1, armed criminal action and serious weapons offenses (felony class A and B). Sex offenses include 566, RSMo sex offenses and 568, RSMo child abuse offenses, excluding non-support. Drug offenses include 195 and 579, RSMo offenses. DWI includes BAC (excessive blood alcohol content) offenses. Nonviolent offenses are other offenses, including property offenses, public order offenses, other weapons offenses and other traffic offenses.

Top Twenty Offenses

Among all subgroups of probationers, the twenty most populous offenses make up 68-77% of all probation offenses (Tables 12.7 – 12.10). Among parolees, the top twenty offenses comprise a range (71-82%). The top offense for parolees, probationers, and incarcerated offenders is felony possession of a controlled substance (195.202 or 579.015, RSMo) (Tables 3.9 and 12.6).

Table 12.6. Top Twenty Offenses in Supervised Offenders on June 30, 2018

Rank	Missouri Charge Code	Offense Description	Count	Avg. Sentence (yrs)*	Percent of Total
Parole					
1	195.202-001	POSS CONTROLLED SUBSTANCE-FELONY	2,931	5.6	18.7%
2	569.170-001	BURGLARY 2ND DEG	1,406	5.7	9.0%
3	195.211-002	DIST DEL MANUF CONTR SUB	1,323	9.1	8.4%
4	570.030-009	THEFT-\$500/MORE-LESS \$25000	707	5.6	4.5%
5	570.090-001	FORGERY	560	5.1	3.6%
6	569.030-001	ROBBERY 2ND DEGREE	540	9.6	3.4%
7	569.080-002	TAMPER WITH MOTOR VEH-1ST DEG	463	4.8	3.0%
8	565.073-003	DOMESTIC ASSAULT-2ND DEGREE	420	5.3	2.7%
9	565.060-001	ASSAULT 2ND DEGREE	414	6.1	2.6%
10	569.020-001	ROBBERY 1ST DEGREE	392	16.1	2.5%
11	569.160-001	BURGLARY 1ST DEG	383	8.8	2.4%
12	570.080-002	RECEIVING STOLEN PROPERTY	323	4.8	2.1%
13	565.021-001	MURDER 2ND DEGREE	282	27.1	1.8%
14	568.040-001	NONSUPPORT-ARREARS OF 12 PAYMENTS	188	3.4	1.2%
15	577.010-003	DWI-ALCOHOL - CHRONIC OFFENDER	184	7.6	1.2%
16	570.040-001	STEALING RELATED OFFENSE-3RD OFFE	164	3.5	1.0%
17	579.015-001	POSSESS CONTROL SUBSTANCE EXCEPT	160	3.1	1.0%
18	577.010-001	DWI/ALCOHOL - PERSISTENT OFFENDER	143	3.6	0.9%
19	577.010-004	DWI-ALCOHOL -AGGRAVATED OFFENDER	132	5.5	0.8%
20	566.067-003	CHILD MOLEST-1ST DEGREE	126	9.4	0.8%
Total Top 20 Offenses			11,241	7.1	71.8%
Total All Other Offenses			4,419	8.3	28.2%
Total All Offenses			15,660	7.4	100.0%
Probation					
1	195.202-001	POSS CONTROLLED SUBSTANCE-FELONY	8,807	4.7	22.2%
2	579.015-001	POSSESS CONTROL SUBSTANCE EXCEPT	2,778	4.6	7.0%
3	195.211-002	DIST DEL MANUF CONTR SUB	2,028	4.8	5.1%
4	569.170-001	BURGLARY 2ND DEG	1,834	4.8	4.6%
5	577.010-001	DWI/ALCOHOL - PERSISTENT OFFENDER	1,465	4.7	3.7%
6	570.090-001	FORGERY	1,335	4.8	3.4%
7	570.080-002	RECEIVING STOLEN PROPERTY	1,310	4.8	3.3%
8	570.030-009	THEFT-\$500/MORE-LESS \$25000	1,257	5.0	3.2%
9	568.040-001	NONSUPPORT-ARREARS OF 12 PAYMENTS	932	5.0	2.3%
10	565.073-003	DOMESTIC ASSAULT-2ND DEGREE	929	4.8	2.3%
11	565.060-001	ASSAULT 2ND DEGREE	727	4.8	1.8%
12	569.080-002	TAMPER WITH MOTOR VEH-1ST DEG	715	4.6	1.8%
13	577.010-004	DWI-ALCOHOL -AGGRAVATED OFFENDER	670	4.8	1.7%
14	569.160-001	BURGLARY 1ST DEG	588	4.8	1.5%
15	569.030-001	ROBBERY 2ND DEGREE	448	4.7	1.1%
16	195.202-002	POSS CNTRL SUB EXCPT 35G-CANBNOID	440	4.6	1.1%
17	569.170-001	BURGLARY - 2ND DEGREE	433	4.6	1.1%
18	571.030-010	UNLAWFUL USE OF WEAPON - SUBSECTI	399	4.6	1.0%
19	570.030-035	STEALING - \$750 OR MORE	350	4.7	0.9%
20	571.070-001	POSSESSION OF FIREARM	319	4.4	0.8%
Total Top 20 Offenses			27,764	4.7	70.0%
Total All Other Offenses			11,925	4.5	30.0%
Total All Offenses			39,689	4.7	100.0%

*Average sentence is the average prison sentence for parole offenders, and average term for probation

Table 12.7. Top Twenty Offenses in Supervised Female Offenders on June 30, 2018

Rank	Missouri Charge Code	Offense Description	Count	Avg. Sentence (yrs)*	Percent of Total
Parole					
1	195.202-001	POSS CONTROLLED SUBSTANCE-FELONY	833	5.1	29.5%
2	195.211-002	DIST DEL MANUF CONTR SUB	249	8.5	8.8%
3	570.090-001	FORGERY	228	5.0	8.1%
4	569.170-001	BURGLARY 2ND DEG	205	5.1	7.3%
5	570.030-009	THEFT-\$500/MORE-LESS \$25000	188	5.4	6.7%
6	570.040-001	STEALING RELATED OFFENSE-3RD OFFE	64	3.3	2.3%
7	570.080-002	RECEIVING STOLEN PROPERTY	61	4.6	2.2%
8	569.080-002	TAMPER WITH MOTOR VEH-1ST DEG	58	4.2	2.1%
9	570.120-001	PASSING BAD CHECK-\$500 OR MORE	52	4.6	1.8%
10	569.030-001	ROBBERY 2ND DEGREE	51	8.1	1.8%
11	565.060-001	ASSAULT 2ND DEGREE	47	5.6	1.7%
12	579.015-001	POSSESS CONTROL SUBSTANCE EXCEPT	44	3.0	1.6%
13	568.045-001	ENDANGERING WELFARE OF A CHILD-1S	37	5.4	1.3%
14	569.160-001	BURGLARY 1ST DEG	37	7.3	1.3%
15	570.030-013	THEFT/STEAL CREDIT CARD OR LETTER	32	5.0	1.1%
16	195.202-002	POSS CNTRL SUB EXCPT 35G>CANBNOID	31	5.3	1.1%
17	565.073-003	DOMESTIC ASSAULT-2ND DEGREE	28	4.9	1.0%
18	565.021-001	MURDER 2ND DEGREE	19	5.0	0.7%
19	570.030-006	THEFT/STEALING CONTROLLED SUBSTAN	21	5.7	0.7%
20	195.420-001	CREATE/ALTER CHEM TO C/S	19	6.4	0.7%
Total Top 20 Offenses			2,304	5.5	81.7%
Total All Other Offenses			515	7.0	18.3%
Total All Offenses			2,819	5.8	100.0%
Probation					
1	195.202-001	POSS CONTROLLED SUBSTANCE-FELONY	3,338	4.8	29.5%
2	579.015-001	POSSESS CONTROL SUBSTANCE EXCEPT	1,058	4.7	9.3%
3	570.090-001	FORGERY	688	4.8	6.1%
4	195.211-002	DIST DEL MANUF CONTR SUB	537	4.9	4.7%
5	570.030-009	THEFT-\$500/MORE-LESS \$25000	522	5.0	4.6%
6	570.080-002	RECEIVING STOLEN PROPERTY	460	4.8	4.1%
7	569.170-001	BURGLARY 2ND DEG	375	4.8	3.3%
8	577.010-001	DWI/ALCOHOL - PERSISTENT OFFENDER	242	4.7	2.1%
9	569.080-002	TAMPER WITH MOTOR VEH-1ST DEG	178	4.7	1.6%
10	565.060-001	ASSAULT 2ND DEGREE	150	4.8	1.3%
11	570.030-035	STEALING - \$750 OR MORE	146	4.7	1.3%
12	195.202-002	POSS CNTRL SUB EXCPT 35G>CANBNOID	143	4.7	1.3%
13	570.040-001	STEALING RELATED OFFENSE-3RD OFFE	142	4.8	1.3%
14	569.160-001	BURGLARY 1ST DEG	117	4.9	1.0%
15	569.170-001	BURGLARY - 2ND DEGREE	114	4.7	1.0%
16	570.120-001	PASSING BAD CHECK-\$500 OR MORE	111	5.0	1.0%
17	569.030-001	ROBBERY 2ND DEGREE	109	4.7	1.0%
18	565.060-002	ASLT 2ND-OP VEH W INTOX-INJURY	93	4.9	0.8%
19	568.045-001	ENDANGERING WELFARE OF A CHILD-1S	87	4.8	0.8%
20	565.073-003	DOMESTIC ASSAULT-2ND DEGREE	86	4.6	0.8%
Total Top 20 Offenses			8,696	4.8	76.8%
Total All Other Offenses			2,633	4.6	23.2%
Total All Offenses			11,329	4.7	100.0%

*Average sentence is the average prison sentence for parole offenders, and average term for probation

Table 12.8. Top Twenty Offenses Supervised Male Offenders on June 30, 2018

Rank	Missouri Charge Code	Offense Description	Count	Avg. Sentence (yrs)*	Percent of Total
Parole					
1	195.202-001	POSS CONTROLLED SUBSTANCE-FELONY	2,098	5.8	16.3%
2	569.170-001	BURGLARY 2ND DEG	1,201	5.8	9.4%
3	195.211-002	DIST DEL MANUF CONTR SUB	1,074	9.3	8.4%
4	570.030-009	THEFT-\$500/MORE-LESS \$25000	519	5.7	4.0%
5	569.030-001	ROBBERY 2ND DEGREE	489	9.7	3.8%
6	569.080-002	TAMPER WITH MOTOR VEH-1ST DEG	405	4.9	3.2%
7	565.073-003	DOMESTIC ASSAULT-2ND DEGREE	392	5.3	3.1%
8	569.020-001	ROBBERY 1ST DEGREE	381	16.2	3.0%
9	565.060-001	ASSAULT 2ND DEGREE	367	6.2	2.9%
10	569.160-001	BURGLARY 1ST DEG	346	9.0	2.7%
11	570.090-001	FORGERY	332	5.1	2.6%
12	570.080-002	RECEIVING STOLEN PROPERTY	262	4.8	2.0%
13	565.021-001	MURDER 2ND DEGREE	259	27.3	2.0%
14	577.010-003	DWI-ALCOHOL - CHRONIC OFFENDER	171	7.6	1.3%
15	568.040-001	NONSUPPORT-ARREARS OF 12 PAYMENTS	169	3.3	1.3%
16	566.067-003	CHILD MOLEST-1ST DEGREE	126	9.4	1.0%
17	577.010-001	DWI/ALCOHOL - PERSISTENT OFFENDER	126	3.6	1.0%
18	571.070-001	POSSESSION OF FIREARM	118	5.5	0.9%
19	566.032-001	STAT RAPE-1ST DEG-PERS UNDER 14	117	8.0	0.9%
20	577.010-004	DWI-ALCOHOL -AGGRAVATED OFFENDER	117	5.5	0.9%
Total Top 20 Offenses			9,069	7.5	70.6%
Total All Other Offenses			3,772	8.5	29.4%
Total All Offenses			12,841	7.8	100.0%
Probation					
1	195.202-001	POSS CONTROLLED SUBSTANCE-FELONY	5,469	4.6	19.3%
2	579.015-001	POSSESS CONTROL SUBSTANCE EXCEPT	1,720	4.6	6.1%
3	195.211-002	DIST DEL MANUF CONTR SUB	1,491	4.8	5.3%
4	569.170-001	BURGLARY 2ND DEG	1,459	4.7	5.1%
5	577.010-001	DWI/ALCOHOL - PERSISTENT OFFENDER	1,223	4.7	4.3%
6	568.040-001	NONSUPPORT-ARREARS OF 12 PAYMENTS	861	5.0	3.0%
7	570.080-002	RECEIVING STOLEN PROPERTY	850	4.7	3.0%
8	565.073-003	DOMESTIC ASSAULT-2ND DEGREE	843	4.8	3.0%
9	570.030-009	THEFT-\$500/MORE-LESS \$25000	735	5.0	2.6%
10	570.090-001	FORGERY	647	4.8	2.3%
11	577.010-004	DWI-ALCOHOL -AGGRAVATED OFFENDER	608	4.8	2.1%
12	565.060-001	ASSAULT 2ND DEGREE	577	4.8	2.0%
13	569.080-002	TAMPER WITH MOTOR VEH-1ST DEG	537	4.5	1.9%
14	569.160-001	BURGLARY 1ST DEG	471	4.7	1.7%
15	569.030-001	ROBBERY 2ND DEGREE	339	4.6	1.2%
16	571.030-010	UNLAWFUL USE OF WEAPON - SUBSECTI	338	4.6	1.2%
17	569.170-001	BURGLARY - 2ND DEGREE	319	4.5	1.1%
18	571.070-001	POSSESSION OF FIREARM	303	4.4	1.1%
19	195.202-002	POSS CNTRL SUB EXCPT 35G-CANBNOID	297	4.5	1.0%
20	302.321-005	DWR/DWS	266	4.8	0.9%
Total Top 20 Offenses			19,353	4.7	68.2%
Total All Other Offenses			9,007	4.5	31.8%
Total All Offenses			28,360	4.6	100.0%

*Average sentence is the average prison sentence for parole offenders, and average term for probation

Table 12.9. Top Twenty Offenses Supervised Black Offenders on June 30, 2018

Rank	Missouri Charge Code	Offense Description	Count	Avg. Sentence (yrs)*	Percent of Total
Parole					
1	195.202-001	POSS CONTROLLED SUBSTANCE-FELONY	533	7.0	12.3%
2	195.211-002	DIST DEL MANUF CONTR SUB	397	9.7	9.2%
3	569.030-001	ROBBERY 2ND DEGREE	328	9.8	7.6%
4	569.170-001	BURGLARY 2ND DEG	315	6.3	7.3%
5	569.020-001	ROBBERY 1ST DEGREE	287	16.2	6.6%
6	565.021-001	MURDER 2ND DEGREE	182	27.0	4.2%
7	565.060-001	ASSAULT 2ND DEGREE	148	6.3	3.4%
8	569.160-001	BURGLARY 1ST DEG	136	9.5	3.1%
9	570.030-009	THEFT-\$500/MORE-LESS \$25000	125	6.1	2.9%
10	565.073-003	DOMESTIC ASSAULT-2ND DEGREE	119	5.5	2.7%
11	570.090-001	FORGERY	92	5.1	2.1%
12	569.080-002	TAMPER WITH MOTOR VEH-1ST DEG	89	5.3	2.1%
13	571.070-001	POSSESSION OF FIREARM	73	5.6	1.7%
14	195.223-003	TRAFFIC IN DRUG/ATTEMPT-2ND DEGRE	70	11.5	1.6%
15	565.050-001	ASSAULT 1ST DEGREE OR ATTEMPT - S	63	19.3	1.5%
16	195.223-001	TRAFFIC IN DRUG/ATTEMPT-2ND DEGRE	55	14.2	1.3%
17	565.003-999	MURDER 1ST DEGREE	54	30.0	1.2%
18	571.015-001	ARMED CRIMINAL ACTION	54	14.9	1.2%
19	570.080-002	RECEIVING STOLEN PROPERTY	52	4.4	1.2%
20	570.040-001	STEALING RELATED OFFENSE-3RD OFFE	50	3.7	1.2%
Total Top 20 Offenses			3,222	10.2	74.4%
Total All Other Offenses			1,108	8.9	25.6%
Total All Offenses			4,330	9.9	100.0%
Probation					
1	195.202-001	POSS CONTROLLED SUBSTANCE-FELONY	1,272	4.0	15.1%
2	195.211-002	DIST DEL MANUF CONTR SUB	485	4.5	5.8%
3	570.030-009	THEFT-\$500/MORE-LESS \$25000	399	4.9	4.7%
4	569.170-001	BURGLARY 2ND DEG	384	4.5	4.6%
5	568.040-001	NONSUPPORT-ARREARS OF 12 PAYMENTS	371	5.0	4.4%
6	570.080-002	RECEIVING STOLEN PROPERTY	360	4.6	4.3%
7	579.015-001	POSSESS CONTROL SUBSTANCE EXCEPT	329	3.9	3.9%
8	570.090-001	FORGERY	280	4.6	3.3%
9	569.030-001	ROBBERY 2ND DEGREE	241	4.5	2.9%
10	565.073-003	DOMESTIC ASSAULT-2ND DEGREE	200	4.4	2.4%
11	569.080-002	TAMPER WITH MOTOR VEH-1ST DEG	171	4.1	2.0%
12	569.160-001	BURGLARY 1ST DEG	170	4.5	2.0%
13	565.060-001	ASSAULT 2ND DEGREE	169	4.5	2.0%
14	571.070-001	POSSESSION OF FIREARM	167	4.1	2.0%
15	571.030-007	UNLAWFUL USE OF WEAPON - SUBSECTI	154	3.8	1.8%
16	577.010-001	DWI/ALCOHOL - PERSISTENT OFFENDER	135	4.4	1.6%
17	569.020-001	ROBBERY 1ST DEGREE	119	4.5	1.4%
18	571.030-010	UNLAWFUL USE OF WEAPON - SUBSECTI	116	4.3	1.4%
19	570.030-035	STEALING - \$750 OR MORE	97	4.4	1.2%
20	575.150-002	RES ARST/DETN/STOP-RSK DTH/INJRY	96	3.6	1.1%
Total Top 20 Offenses			5,715	4.4	67.8%
Total All Other Offenses			2,715	4.3	32.2%
Total All Offenses			8,430	4.3	100.0%

*Average sentence is the average prison sentence for parole offenders, and average term for probation

Table 12.10. Top Twenty Offenses among Supervised White, Native American and Asian Offenders on June 30, 2018

Rank	Missouri Charge Code	Offense Description	Count	Avg. Sentence (yrs)*	Percent of Total
Parole					
1	195.202-001	POSS CONTROLLED SUBSTANCE-FELONY	2,398	5.3	21.2%
2	569.170-001	BURGLARY 2ND DEG	1,091	5.5	9.6%
3	195.211-002	DIST DEL MANUF CONTR SUB	926	8.9	8.2%
4	570.030-009	THEFT-\$500/MORE-LESS \$25000	582	5.5	5.1%
5	570.090-001	FORGERY	468	5.1	4.1%
6	569.080-002	TAMPER WITH MOTOR VEH-1ST DEG	374	4.7	3.3%
7	565.073-003	DOMESTIC ASSAULT-2ND DEGREE	301	5.2	2.7%
8	570.080-002	RECEIVING STOLEN PROPERTY	271	4.8	2.4%
9	565.060-001	ASSAULT 2ND DEGREE	266	6.0	2.3%
10	569.160-001	BURGLARY 1ST DEG	247	8.4	2.2%
11	569.030-001	ROBBERY 2ND DEGREE	212	9.2	1.9%
12	577.010-003	DWI-ALCOHOL - CHRONIC OFFENDER	174	7.7	1.5%
13	568.040-001	NONSUPPORT-ARREARS OF 12 PAYMENTS	151	3.5	1.3%
14	579.015-001	POSSESS CONTROL SUBSTANCE EXCEPT	148	3.1	1.3%
15	577.010-001	DWI/ALCOHOL - PERSISTENT OFFENDER	134	3.6	1.2%
16	577.010-004	DWI-ALCOHOL - AGGRAVATED OFFENDER	123	5.5	1.1%
17	570.040-001	STEALING RELATED OFFENSE-3RD OFFE	114	3.4	1.0%
18	570.120-001	PASSING BAD CHECK-\$500 OR MORE	114	4.6	1.0%
19	566.067-003	CHILD MOLEST-1ST DEGREE	113	9.4	1.0%
20	569.020-001	ROBBERY 1ST DEGREE	105	15.6	0.9%
Total Top 20 Offenses			8,312	6.0	73.4%
Total All Other Offenses			3,018	7.8	26.6%
Total All Offenses			11,330	6.5	100.0%
Probation					
1	195.202-001	POSS CONTROLLED SUBSTANCE-FELONY	7,535	4.8	24.1%
2	579.015-001	POSSESS CONTROL SUBSTANCE EXCEPT	2,449	4.7	7.8%
3	195.211-002	DIST DEL MANUF CONTR SUB	1,543	4.9	4.9%
4	569.170-001	BURGLARY 2ND DEG	1,450	4.8	4.6%
5	577.010-001	DWI/ALCOHOL - PERSISTENT OFFENDER	1,330	4.8	4.3%
6	570.090-001	FORGERY	1,055	4.8	3.4%
7	570.080-002	RECEIVING STOLEN PROPERTY	950	4.8	3.0%
8	570.030-009	THEFT-\$500/MORE-LESS \$25000	858	5.0	2.7%
9	565.073-003	DOMESTIC ASSAULT-2ND DEGREE	729	4.9	2.3%
10	577.010-004	DWI-ALCOHOL - AGGRAVATED OFFENDER	627	4.8	2.0%
11	568.040-001	NONSUPPORT-ARREARS OF 12 PAYMENTS	561	5.0	1.8%
12	565.060-001	ASSAULT 2ND DEGREE	558	4.9	1.8%
13	569.080-002	TAMPER WITH MOTOR VEH-1ST DEG	544	4.7	1.7%
14	569.160-001	BURGLARY 1ST DEG	418	4.9	1.3%
15	569.170-001	BURGLARY - 2ND DEGREE	358	4.7	1.1%
16	195.202-002	POSS CNTRL SUB EXCPT 35G-CANBNOID	349	4.7	1.1%
17	571.030-010	UNLAWFUL USE OF WEAPON - SUBSECTI	283	4.7	0.9%
18	565.060-002	ASLT 2ND-OP VEH W INTOX-INJURY	273	4.9	0.9%
19	577.010-028	DWI - PERSISTENT	268	4.5	0.9%
20	570.030-035	STEALING - \$750 OR MORE	253	4.8	0.8%
Total Top 20 Offenses			22,391	4.8	71.6%
Total All Other Offenses			8,868	4.6	28.4%
Total All Offenses			31,259	4.8	100.0%

*Average sentence is the average prison sentence for parole offenders, and average term for probation

13. Comparison with Supervised Population of June 30, 2013

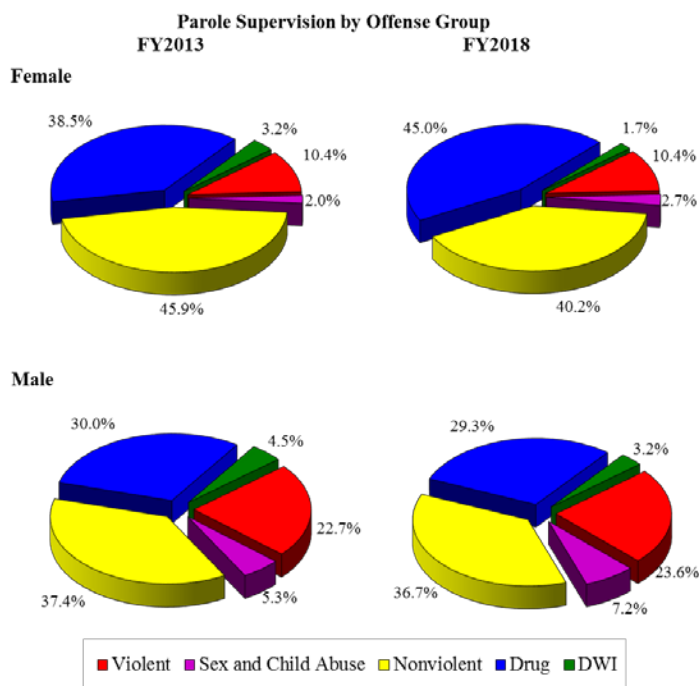
Offense Groups

In the past five years, overall parole population decreases 7%; however the number of female parolees rises 9% and becomes a larger percent of the parolee population (15% of the population in FY2013 vs 18% in FY2018) (Table 13.1). Among the five offense groups, DWI experiences the greatest decrease in offenders (females -43%; males, -36%). For female parolees drug offenses and sex and child abuse offenses show marked increase from FY2013 to FY2018. The relative percentage of males in each offense group remain unchanged from 2013 to 2018 with the exception of sex and child abuse (Fig. 13.1). Among female parolees, drug convictions are an increasing relative percent of offenses in FY2018, surpassing the predominance nonviolent offenses in FY2013.

Table 13.1. Male and Female Parole Supervised Offenders by Offense Group and Percent Change, FY2013 to the FY2018

Offense Group	FY2013			FY2018			Percent Change		
	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total
Violent	279	3,429	3,708	305	3,210	3,515	9.3%	-6.4%	-5.2%
Sex and Child Abuse	53	808	861	78	977	1,055	47.2%	20.9%	22.5%
Nonviolent	1,229	5,662	6,891	1,178	4,985	6,163	-4.1%	-12.0%	-10.6%
Drug	1,032	4,543	5,575	1,317	3,989	5,306	27.6%	-12.2%	-4.8%
DWI	87	681	768	50	439	489	-42.5%	-35.5%	-36.3%
Total	2,680	15,123	17,803	2,928	13,600	16,528	9.3%	-10.1%	-7.2%

Figure 13.1. Percent of Offenses by Offense Group, All Parolees, June 30th, 2013 and 2018

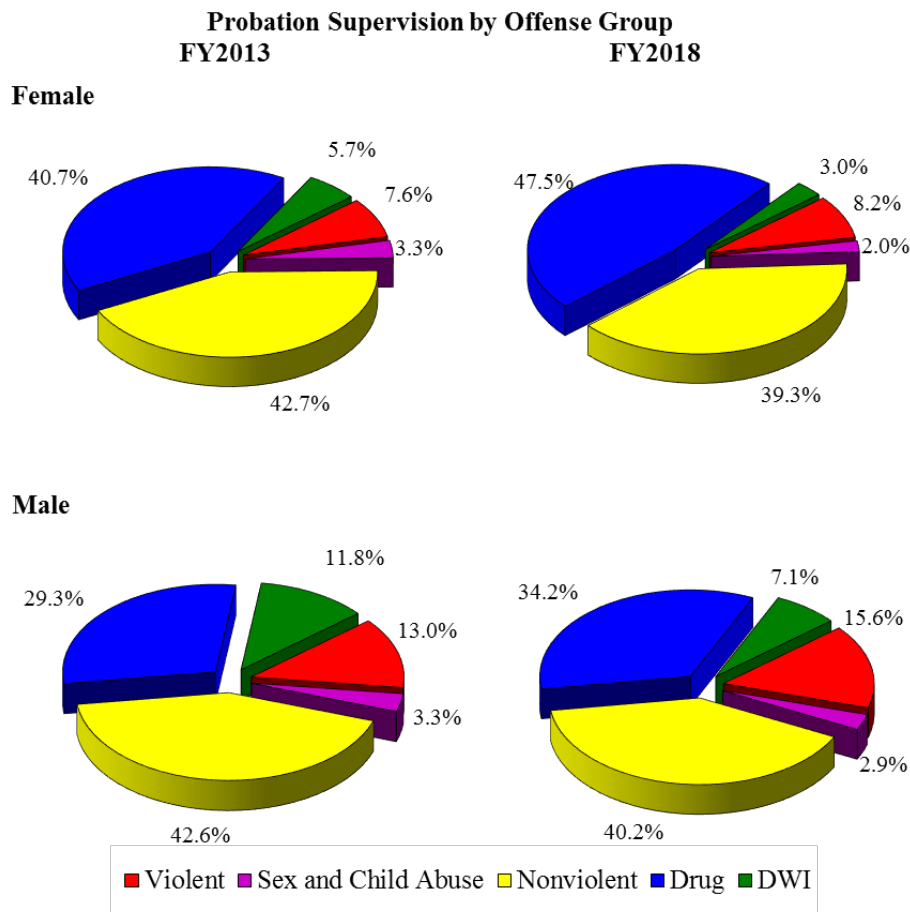


Similar to the parolee population, over the last five years, the number of probationers has decreased (19% drop); however, the decrease occurred in both genders (-9% for females and -22% for males) (Table 13.2). Except for drug offenses in females, both genders show decrease counts in all offense types. DWI offenses drop the most (53%). The relative percentage of male and female probationers with drug offenses group increases while the relative percentage of nonviolent and DWI offense decreases when comparing FY2013 to FY2018 data (Fig. 13.2)

Table 13.2. Male and Female Probation Offenders by Offense Group, FY2013 to the FY2018

Offense Group	FY2013			FY2018			Percent Change		
	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total
Violent	996	5,017	6,013	979	4,691	5,670	-1.7%	-6.5%	-5.7%
Sex and Child Abuse	431	1,273	1,704	241	872	1,113	-44.1%	-31.5%	-34.7%
Nonviolent	5,614	16,403	22,017	4,698	12,071	16,769	-16.3%	-26.4%	-23.8%
Drug	5,351	11,263	16,614	5,678	10,245	15,923	6.1%	-9.0%	-4.2%
DWI	743	4,526	5,269	359	2,121	2,480	-51.7%	-53.1%	-52.9%
Total	13,135	38,482	51,617	11,955	30,000	41,955	-9.0%	-22.0%	-18.7%

Figure 13.2. Percent of Offenses by Offense Group, All Probationers, June 30th, 2013 and 2018



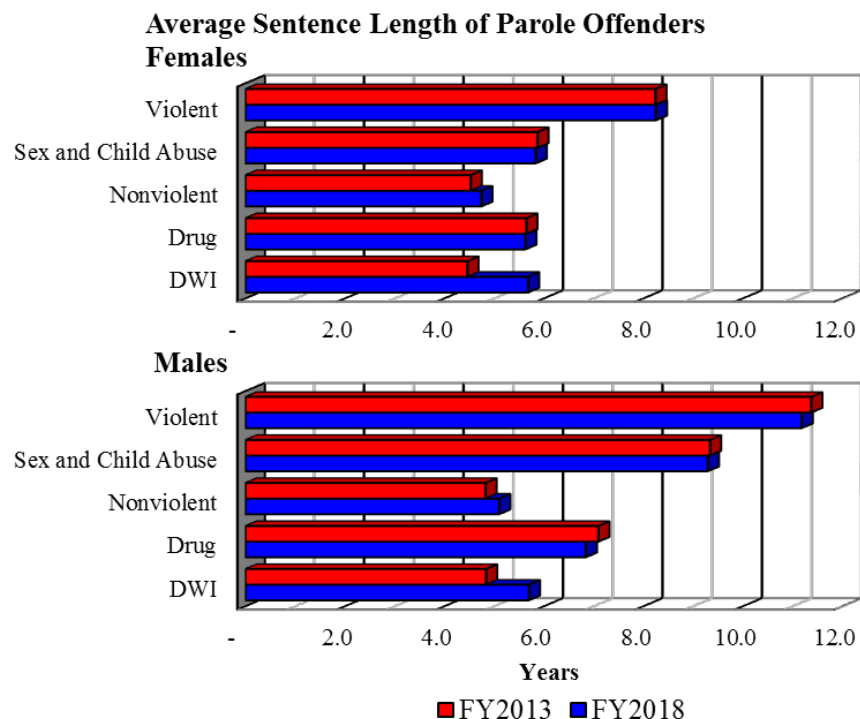
Average Sentence

Average sentence length of offenders on parole increases slightly from FY2013 for both genders (Table 13.3). Only DWI sentence length changes notably with an average increase of 19% from FY2013 (See Table 13.3). Average sentence lengths for male parolees are markedly longer than females in the following offense groups: violent, sex/child abuse and drug offenses (both in FY2013 and FY2018) (Table 13.3).

Table 13.3. Five-year Comparison of Average Sentences (years) of Parole Offenders by Offense Group, FY2013 and FY2018

Offense Group	FY2013			FY2018			Percent Change		
	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total
Violent	8.2	11.4	11.1	8.2	11.2	10.9	0.1%	-1.7%	-1.9%
Sex and Child Abuse	5.9	9.3	9.1	5.8	9.3	9.0	-0.6%	-0.5%	-0.9%
Nonviolent	4.5	4.8	4.8	4.7	5.1	5.0	4.7%	5.7%	5.5%
Drug	5.6	7.1	6.8	5.6	6.8	6.5	-0.4%	-3.6%	-4.2%
DWI	4.5	4.8	4.8	5.7	5.7	5.7	27.4%	17.8%	18.8%
Total	5.4	7.2	7.0	5.5	7.4	7.0	3.4%	1.8%	1.3%

Figure 13.3. Parolees: Average Term Length by Offense Group and Gender, FY2013 and FY2018

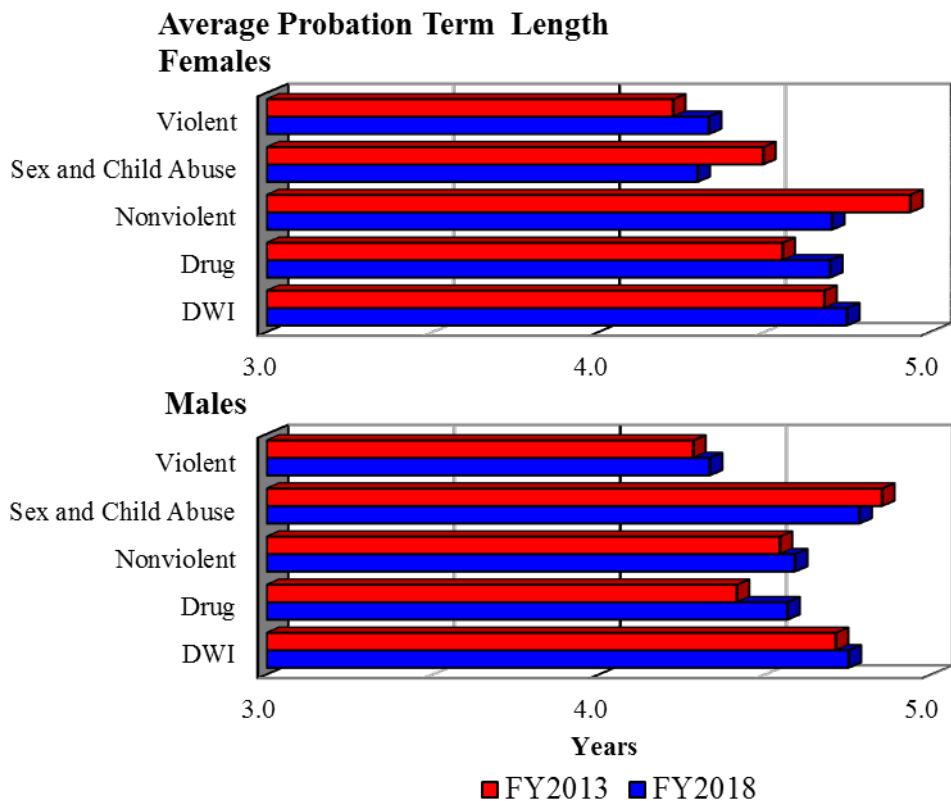


Average probation term lengths are comparable between males and females and relatively unchanged from FY2013 to FY2018 (Table 13.4 and Fig. 13.4). The average probation term is 4.6 years for both male and females in FY2018.

Table 13.4. Five-year Comparison of Average Probation Term (yrs) by Offense Group and Gender, FY2013 and FY2018

Offense Group	FY2013			FY2018			Percent Change		
	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total
Violent	4.2	4.3	4.3	4.3	4.3	4.3	2.6%	1.2%	1.4%
Sex and Child Abuse	4.5	4.9	4.8	4.3	4.8	4.7	-4.4%	-1.4%	-1.8%
Nonviolent	4.9	4.5	4.6	4.7	4.6	4.6	-4.8%	1.0%	-0.5%
Drug	4.6	4.4	4.5	4.7	4.6	4.6	3.1%	3.4%	3.4%
DWI	4.7	4.7	4.7	4.7	4.8	4.8	1.5%	0.8%	0.9%
Total	4.6	4.5	4.5	4.7	4.6	4.6	0.8%	2.0%	1.7%

Figure 13.4. Probationers: Average Term Length by Offense Group and Gender, FY2013 and FY2018



Violent and Nonviolent Compositions

In comparing FY2013 data to FY2018, the percentage of parolees supervised for violent and sex offenses increases for both males and females (Fig. 13.5). However, for both genders, the majority of offenders are under supervision for a nonviolent offense.

For probationers, violent and sex offenses are less prominent, percentage-wise, than among parole offenders (Figs. 13.5 and 13.6). Comparing FY2013 data with FY 2018, female probationers show no change in the percent of violation of violent and sex offenses. Among male probationers, a slight uptick in the percent of violent and sex offenses is observable.

Figure 13.5. Supervised Parole Offenders in Violent and Nonviolent Offense Groups, FY2013 and FY2018

Female				
Offense Type	FY2013	Percent	FY2018	Percent
Violent and Sex Offenses	332	12.4%	383	13.1%
Nonviolent Offenses*	2,348	87.6%	2,545	86.9%
Total	2,680	100.0%	2,928	100.0%

Male				
Offense Type	FY2013	Percent	FY2018	Percent
Violent and Sex Offenses	4,237	28.0%	4,187	30.8%
Nonviolent Offenses*	10,886	72.0%	9,413	69.2%
Total	15,123	100.0%	13,600	100.0%

All Offenders				
Offense Type	FY2013	Percent	FY2018	Percent
Violent and Sex Offenses	4,569	25.7%	4,570	27.7%
Nonviolent Offenses*	13,234	74.3%	11,958	72.3%
Total	17,803	100.0%	16,528	100.0%

*Nonviolent Offenses include all offenses not considered Violent or Sex Offenses

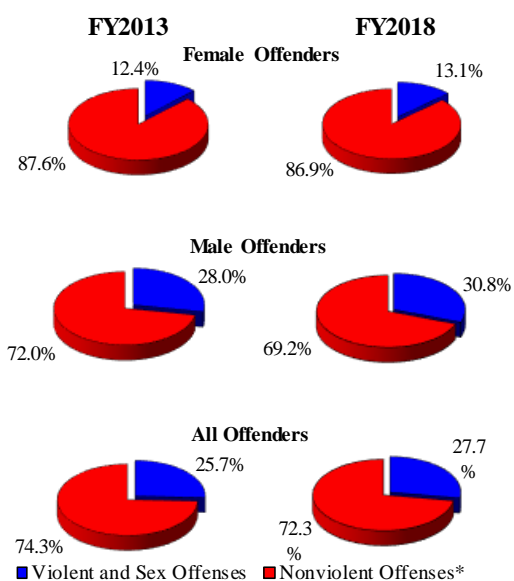


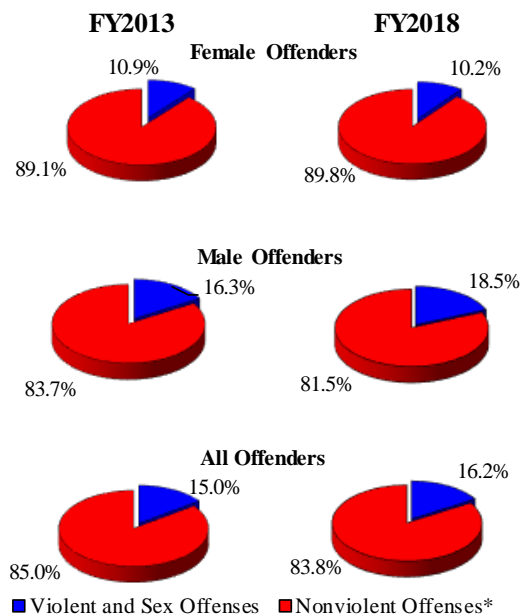
Figure 13.6. Supervised Probation Offenders in Violent and Nonviolent Offense Groups, FY2013 and FY2018

Female				
Offense Type	FY2013	Percent	FY2018	Percent
Violent and Sex Offenses	1,427	10.9%	1,220	10.2%
Nonviolent Offenses*	11,708	89.1%	10,735	89.8%
Total	13,135	100.0%	11,955	100.0%

Male				
Offense Type	FY2013	Percent	FY2018	Percent
Violent and Sex Offenses	6,290	16.3%	5,563	18.5%
Nonviolent Offenses*	32,192	83.7%	24,437	81.5%
Total	38,482	100.0%	30,000	100.0%

All Offenders				
Offense Type	FY2013	Percent	FY2018	Percent
Violent and Sex Offenses	7,717	15.0%	6,783	16.2%
Nonviolent Offenses*	43,900	85.0%	35,172	83.8%
Total	51,617	100.0%	41,955	100.0%

*Nonviolent Offenses include all offenses not considered Violent or Sex Offenses



Racial Composition

The parole population decreases 7% from FY2013 to FY2018 (Table 13.1). The black male and female parole populations decrease the most (-22% and -29%, respectively). For race/ethnicity groups with a small population, interpreting changes is difficult.

From FY2013 to FY2018, probation population data display an even greater percent change, -19%. Once again, the black male and female probation population decrease the most (-29% and -29%, respectively) (Table 13.5). As before, for race/ethnicity groups with small populations, interpreting data are difficult.

Table 13.5. Five-year Comparison of Supervised Population by Race/Ethnicity, FY2013 and FY2018

Race/Ethnicity	FY2013			FY2018			Percent Change		
	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total
Parole									
Asian	8	21	29	9	26	35	12.5%	23.8%	20.7%
Black	446	5,511	5,957	317	4,291	4,608	-28.9%	-22.1%	-22.6%
Hispanic	54	206	260	74	151	225	37.0%	-26.7%	-13.5%
Native American	19	31	50	15	24	39	-21.1%	-22.6%	-22.0%
Unknown	0	17	17	1	14	15	0.0%	-17.6%	-11.8%
White	2,153	9,337	11,490	2,512	9,094	11,606	16.7%	-2.6%	1.0%
Total	2,680	15,123	17,803	2,928	13,600	16,528	9.3%	-10.1%	-7.2%
Probation									
Asian	37	112	149	44	96	140	18.9%	-14.3%	-6.0%
Black	2,450	10,306	12,756	1,737	7,296	9,033	-29.1%	-29.2%	-29.2%
Hispanic	145	544	689	182	535	717	25.5%	-1.7%	4.1%
Native American	59	90	149	50	79	129	-15.3%	-12.2%	-13.4%
Unknown	18	66	84	25	69	94	38.9%	4.5%	11.9%
White	10,426	27,364	37,790	9,917	21,925	31,842	-4.9%	-19.9%	-15.7%
Total	13,135	38,482	51,617	11,955	30,000	41,955	-9.0%	-22.0%	-18.7%

14. Supervision Openings

All Openings

Supervision openings show a slight increase, at 2%, in FY2018 from FY2017 data (Table 14.1). The increase occurs across all opening types with the exception of 'other.' Releases to parole contain the largest increase at 5% while new probation type is the largest in terms of absolute count (18,094). Overall, in the last 5-year time span, counts by opening types are relatively stable (Table 14.2).

Table 14.1. Supervision Opening Type from FY2008 to FY2018

Type of Opening	FY08	FY09	FY10	FY11	FY12	FY13	FY14	FY15	FY16	FY17	FY18
New Probation	17,890	18,220	17,411	16,672	17,275	18,130	18,262	17,558	17,680	17,731	18,094
120-Day Probation Releases	4,471	4,159	4,204	4,173	4,300	4,405	4,819	4,930	4,943	4,993	5,045
Parole Releases	12,269	13,771	12,502	12,386	12,631	12,704	12,921	12,484	11,629	12,462	13,092
Absconder Returns	3,318	3,741	3,458	3,647	3,968	4,430	5,097	5,143	5,322	5,216	5,256
Other	840	830	978	1,011	1,124	1,042	1,006	989	1,040	1,126	969
Supervision Openings	38,788	40,721	38,553	37,889	39,298	40,711	42,105	41,104	40,614	41,528	42,456
Percent Change		5.0%	-5.3%	-1.7%	3.7%	3.6%	3.4%	-2.4%	-1.2%	2.3%	2.2%

Figure 14.1. Ten-year Trends in Supervision Opening Types, FY2009 to FY2018

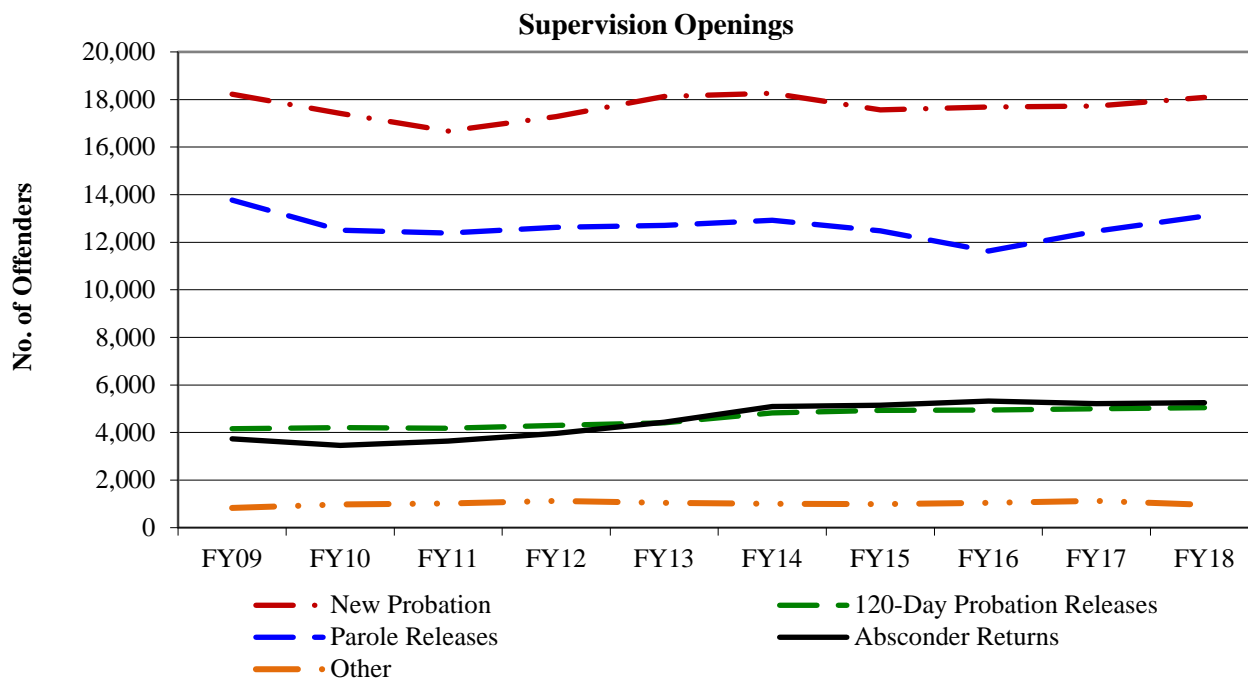


Table 14.2. Changes in Supervision Opening Types, FY2013 – FY2018

	Change in Supervision Openings	
	Average of Annual Percent Increases	
	FY08-FY13	FY13-FY18
Supervision Openings	1.0%	0.8%
New Probation	0.3%	0.0%
120-Day Probation Releases	-0.3%	2.8%
Parole Releases	0.7%	0.6%
Absconder Returns	6.0%	3.5%
Other	4.4%	-1.4%

Openings by Gender and Race/Ethnicity

Total female supervision openings increase in FY2018 by 2%; this is at a slower pace than the previous year of 6% (Table 14.3). Increases occur in all supervision opening types with the exception of ‘other’ (Fig. 14.2). In comparing the annual average percent changes of FY2008-13 with FY2013-18, each type of supervision openings exhibits increase when comparing the former to the later, again with the exception of ‘other.’

The most common opening type in FY2018 among all race/ethnicity and gender groups is a new probation. Parole releases rank second for black males, white males, and white females. For black females, absconder returns ranks second.

Table 14.3. Supervision Opening Type, Females, from FY2008 to FY2018

Type of Opening	FY08	FY09	FY10	FY11	FY12	FY13	FY14	FY15	FY16	FY17	FY18
New Probation	4,431	4,376	4,209	4,085	4,337	4,704	4,905	4,865	4,928	5,104	5,130
120-Day Probation Releases	755	653	777	804	800	932	1,119	1,163	1,252	1,284	1,306
Parole Releases	1,763	1,772	1,684	1,580	1,698	1,757	1,785	1,851	1,836	2,122	2,231
Absconder Returns	668	705	598	720	723	860	1,067	1,165	1,200	1,224	1,321
Other	170	156	190	211	205	211	201	192	216	268	235
Supervision Openings	7,787	7,662	7,458	7,400	7,763	8,464	9,077	9,236	9,432	10,002	10,223
Percent Change		-1.6%	-2.7%	-0.8%	4.9%	9.0%	7.2%	1.8%	2.1%	6.0%	2.2%

Figure 14.2. Ten-year Trends in Supervision Opening Types, Females, FY2009 to FY2018

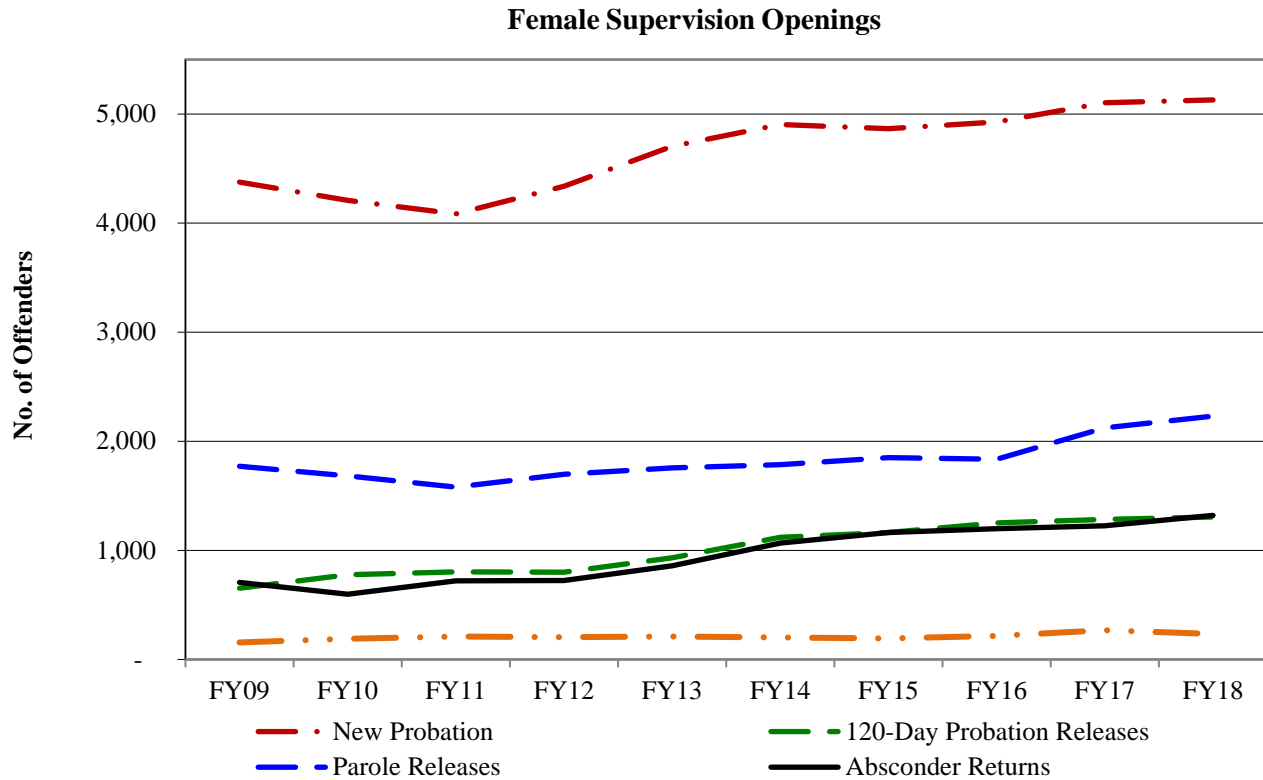


Table 14.4. Changes in Supervision Opening Types, Females, FY2013 – FY2018

Change in Female Supervision Openings		
	Average of Annual Percent Increases	
	FY08-FY13	FY13-FY18
Supervision Openings	1.7%	3.8%
New Probation	1.2%	1.7%
120 Day Probation Releases	4.3%	7.0%
Parole Releases	-0.1%	4.9%
Absconder Returns	5.2%	9.0%
Other	4.4%	2.2%

Table 14.5. All, Male and Female Supervision Openings for FY2018 by Race/Ethnicity

Race/ Ethnicity	New Probation	120-Day Probation Releases	Parole Releases	Absconder Returns	Other	All Openings	Percent of Openings
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Total

Asian	67	12	34	12	4	129	0.3%
Black	4,151	733	3,125	1,626	199	9,834	23.2%
Hispanic	357	100	252	95	29	833	2.0%
Native American	56	11	48	22	7	144	0.3%
Unknown	58	2	9	5	0	74	0.2%
White	13,405	4,187	9,624	3,496	730	31,442	74.1%
Total	18,094	5,045	13,092	5,256	969	42,456	100.0%

Female

Asian	22	4	7	4	3	40	0.4%
Black	773	98	210	216	30	1,327	13.0%
Hispanic	77	47	84	33	10	251	2.5%
Native American	27	3	23	7	3	63	0.6%
Unknown	13	0	1	0	0	14	0.1%
White	4,218	1,154	1,906	1,061	189	8,528	83.4%
Total	5,130	1,306	2,231	1,321	235	10,223	100.0%

Male

Asian	45	8	27	8	1	89	0.3%
Black	3,378	635	2,915	1,410	169	8,507	26.4%
Hispanic	280	53	168	62	19	582	1.8%
Native American	29	8	25	15	4	81	0.3%
Unknown	45	2	8	5	0	60	0.2%
White	9,187	3,033	7,718	2,435	541	22,914	71.1%
Total	12,964	3,739	10,861	3,935	734	32,233	100.0%

15. Supervision Closings

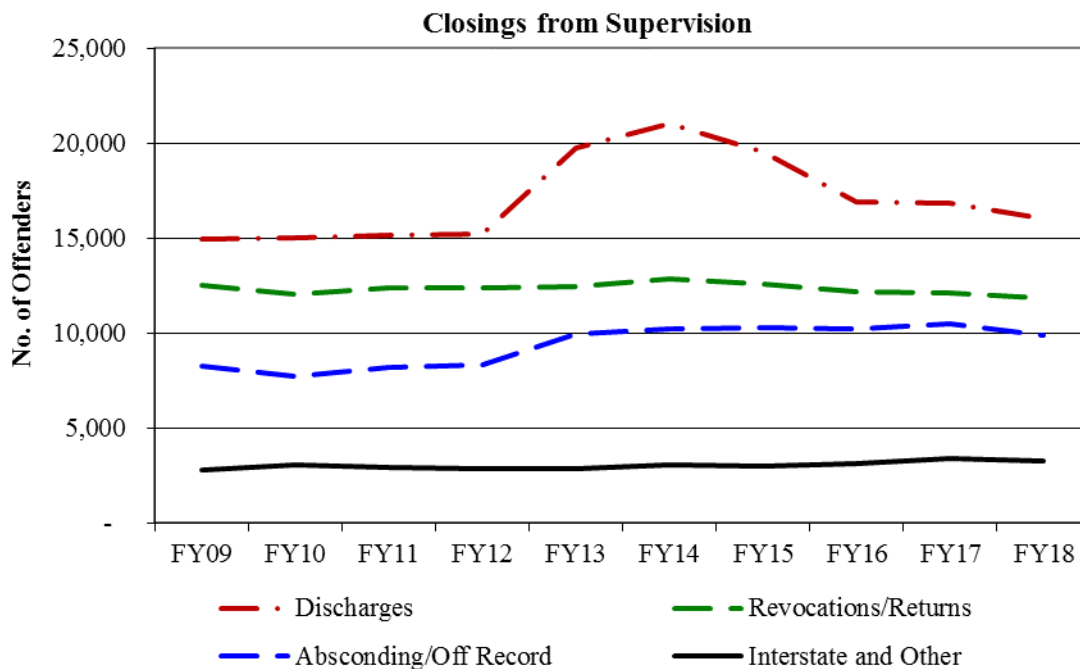
All Closings

Since September 1, 2012, offenders on probation and parole are able to earn compliance credits (ECC) by maintaining good behavior, thereby reducing the time to completion of their sentence (HB1525). The result of ECC is a sharp increase in discharges during FY2013 and FY2014. The increase in discharge closing types continues (but less dramatic) from FY2015 through FY2018 (Fig. 15.1). The numbers of revocations/returns and interstate/other remain consistent over the past ten years (Fig. 15.1).

Table 15.1. Number of Closings from Field Supervision by Closing Type, FY2009-18

Type of Closing	FY09	FY10	FY11	FY12	FY13	FY14	FY15	FY16	FY17	FY18
Discharges	14,950	15,026	15,145	15,249	19,748	21,018	19,535	16,919	16,841	16,014
Revocations/Returns	12,527	12,012	12,389	12,361	12,455	12,855	12,574	12,162	12,090	11,815
Absconding/Off Record	8,231	7,726	8,201	8,340	9,950	10,194	10,261	10,217	10,460	9,889
Interstate and Other	2,754	3,043	2,896	2,861	2,855	3,066	3,009	3,109	3,378	3,258
Total Releases	38,462	37,807	38,631	38,811	45,008	47,133	45,379	42,407	42,769	40,976
Annual Percent Change		-1.7%	2.2%	0.5%	16.0%	4.7%	-3.7%	-6.5%	0.9%	-4.2%
Percent Discharged	38.9%	39.7%	39.2%	39.3%	43.9%	44.6%	43.0%	39.9%	39.4%	39.1%

Figure 15.1. Ten-year Trends in Closings to Supervision by Closing Type from FY2009-18



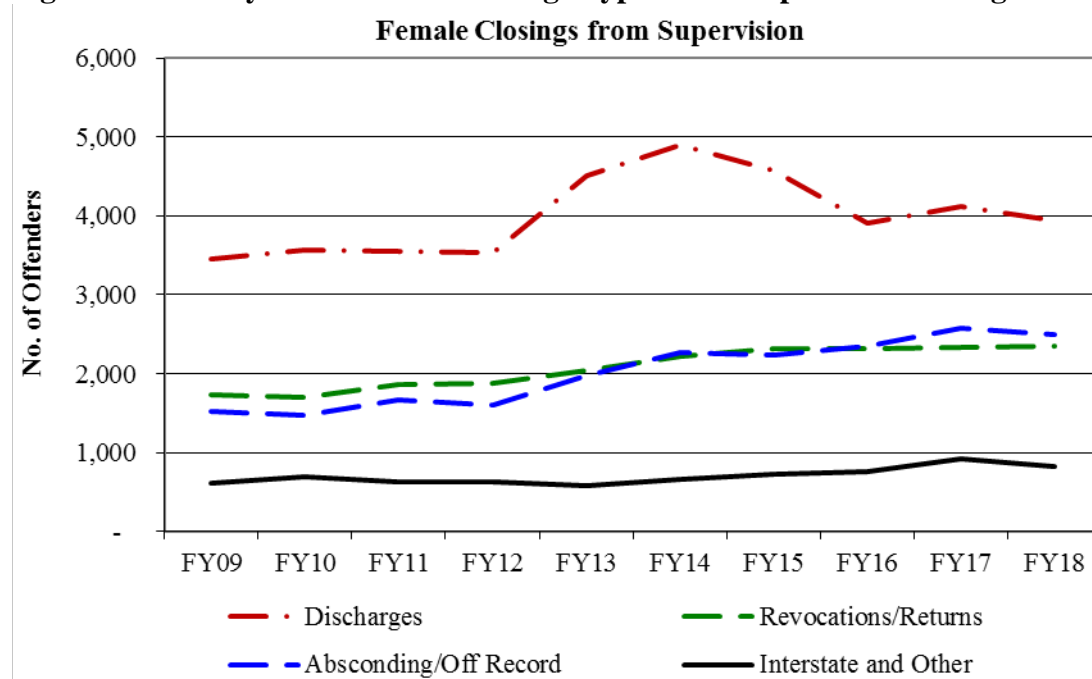
Closings by Gender and Race/Ethnicity

The total number of closings in the female supervised population decreases from the previous year by 3% (Table 15.2). The number of female discharge closings are still above the pre-ECC level (Fig. 15.2). Examination of the ten-year span reveals a steady rise in female revocation/returns even though the female field population declines during the same period (Tables 1.3 and 15.2).

Table 15.2. Female Closings from Supervision by Supervision Closing Type, FY2009-18

Female Closings from Supervision										
Type of Closing	FY09	FY10	FY11	FY12	FY13	FY14	FY15	FY16	FY17	FY18
Discharges	3,448	3,568	3,552	3,538	4,510	4,904	4,574	3,915	4,128	3,945
Revocations/Returns	1,730	1,693	1,864	1,883	2,038	2,224	2,324	2,322	2,327	2,355
Absconding/Off Record	1,516	1,474	1,662	1,609	1,980	2,266	2,235	2,345	2,572	2,497
Interstate and Other	610	694	626	637	583	659	732	767	924	829
Total Releases	7,304	7,429	7,704	7,667	9,111	10,053	9,865	9,349	9,951	9,626
Annual Percent Change		1.7%	3.7%	-0.5%	18.8%	10.3%	-1.9%	-5.2%	6.4%	-3.3%
Percent Discharged	47.2%	48.0%	46.1%	46.1%	49.5%	48.8%	46.4%	41.9%	41.5%	41.0%

Figure 15.2. Ten-year Trends in Closings Types from Supervision among Females, FY2009-18

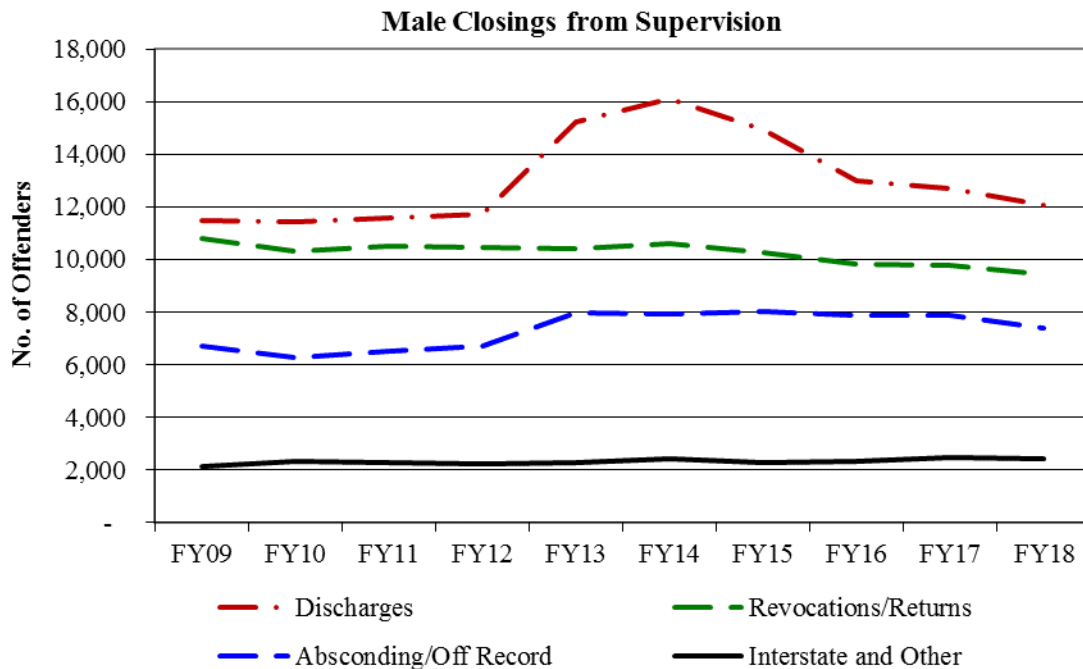


For males, the total number of closings supervised population decreases 5% from the previous year (Table 15.2). Discharge closing type remains above pre-ECC levels for males. Over the ten-year span, the numbers of revocations/returns and interstate closing types remain stable. The percent of discharged closings in each year hovers in the 37 to 44% range which is lower than the range for females.

Table 15.3. Ten-year Trends in Male Closings to Supervision by Closing Type from FY2009 to FY2018

Male Closings from Supervision										
Type of Closing	FY09	FY10	FY11	FY12	FY13	FY14	FY15	FY16	FY17	FY18
Discharges	11,502	11,458	11,593	11,711	15,238	16,114	14,961	13,004	12,713	12,069
Revocations/Returns	10,797	10,319	10,525	10,478	10,417	10,631	10,250	9,840	9,763	9,460
Absconding/Off Record	6,715	6,252	6,539	6,731	7,970	7,928	8,026	7,872	7,888	7,392
Interstate and Other	2,144	2,349	2,270	2,224	2,272	2,407	2,277	2,342	2,454	2,429
Total Releases	31,158	30,378	30,927	31,144	35,897	37,080	35,514	33,058	32,818	31,350
Annual Percent Change		-2.5%	1.8%	0.7%	15.3%	3.3%	-4.2%	-6.9%	-0.7%	-4.5%
Percent Discharged	36.9%	37.7%	37.5%	37.6%	42.4%	43.5%	42.1%	39.3%	38.7%	38.5%

Figure 15.3. Ten-year Trends in Male Closings to Supervision by Closing Type from FY2009 to FY2018



Discharges are the most common closing type for all race/ethnicities, except Native American which has equal number with revocation/return closing types (Table 15.4). Trends in small race/ethnicity subgroups are not interpretable.

Table 15.4. Closings from Supervision by Supervision Closing Type, Race/Ethnicity and Gender from FY2009 to FY2018

Race/Ethnicity	Discharges	Revocation/ Returns	Absconding/ Off Record	Interstate and Other	All Closings	Percent of Closings
Total						
Asian	39	27	24	17	107	0.3%
Black	4,146	2,081	2,961	758	9,946	24.3%
Hispanic	282	237	186	100	805	2.0%
Native American	44	44	31	17	136	0.3%
Unknown	24	11	16	5	56	0.1%
White	11,479	9,415	6,671	2,361	29,926	73.0%
Total	16,014	11,815	9,889	3,258	40,976	100.0%
Female						
Asian	9	6	7	6	28	0.3%
Black	690	176	425	154	1,445	15.0%
Hispanic	68	86	59	36	249	2.6%
Native American	18	19	14	5	56	0.6%
Unknown	4	0	2	1	7	0.1%
White	3,156	2,068	1,990	627	7,841	81.5%
Total	3,945	2,355	2,497	829	9,626	100.0%
Male						
Asian	30	21	17	11	79	0.3%
Black	3,456	1,905	2,536	604	8,501	27.1%
Hispanic	214	151	127	64	556	1.8%
Native American	26	25	17	12	80	0.3%
Unknown	20	11	14	4	49	0.2%
White	8,323	7,347	4,681	1,734	22,085	70.4%
Total	12,069	9,460	7,392	2,429	31,350	100.0%

16. Time under Supervision

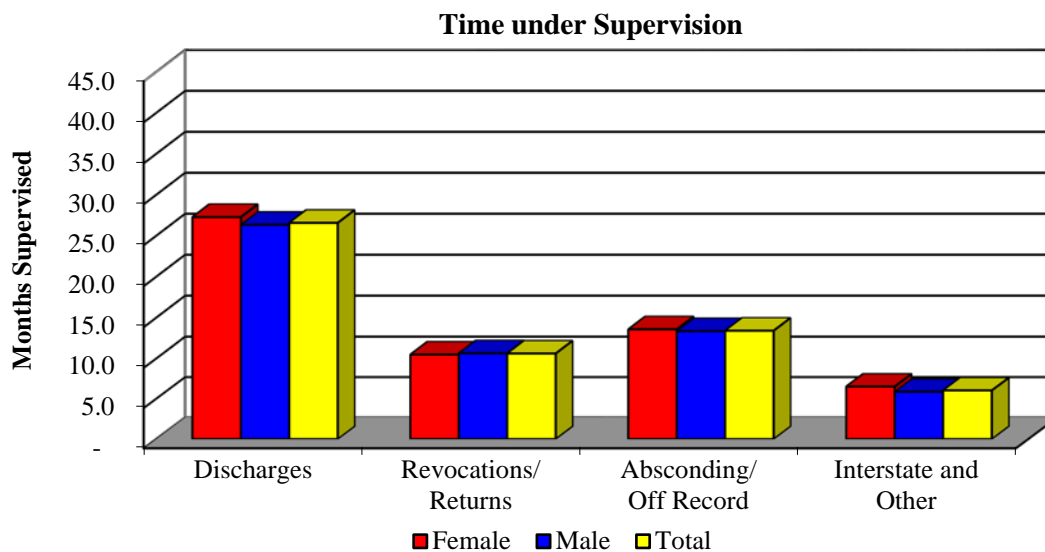
Total and by Gender

In FY2018, probationers and parolees average around 17 months under supervision. Discharged offenders average two years and three months under supervision. (Table 16.1). Discharged females tend to serve slightly longer terms than males (Fig. 16.1). Revocation/return offenders average 11 months under field supervision before returning to incarceration (Table 16.1).

Table 16.1. Time under Supervision by Closing Type for FY2018

Supervision Closing Type	Female		Male		Total	
	Closings	Avg. Months Served	Closings	Avg. Months Served	Closings	Avg. Months Served
Discharges	3,945	27.3	12,069	26.4	16,014	26.6
Revocations/Returns	2,355	10.5	9,460	10.7	11,815	10.6
Absconding/Off Record	2,497	13.6	7,392	13.4	9,889	13.4
Interstate and Other	829	6.5	2,429	5.9	3,258	6.0
TOTAL/AVERAGE	9,626	17.8	31,350	17.0	40,976	17.2

Figure 16.1. Time under Supervision by Closing Type in FY2018



Offense Group

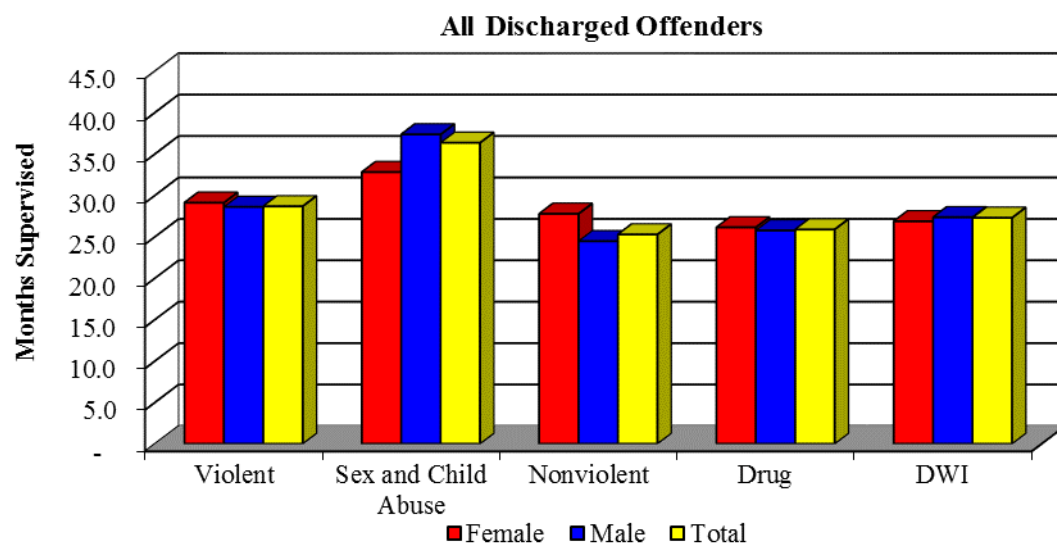
Violent offenses include homicide, robbery, assault, kidnapping, arson 1st degree, armed criminal action and serious weapons offenses (felony class A and B). Sex offenses comprise 566, RSMo sex offenses and 568, RSMo child abuse offenses, excluding non-support. Drug offenses include those from Chapters 195 and 579, RSMo. The DWI designation entails BAC (excessive blood alcohol content) offenses. Nonviolent offenses are other offenses, including property offenses, public order offenses, other weapons offenses and other traffic offenses.

As with the institutional population, discharged sex/child abuse offenders serve the longest average time under supervision (Tables 3.4 and 16.2). Nonviolent, drug, and DWI offenders serve comparable lengths of time (Table 16.2). Females tend to serve a longer average time than males for violent and nonviolent offenses while, males have a longer average time served than females for sex/child abuse offenses (Fig. 16.2).

Table 16.2. Time under Supervision for All Discharged Field Supervised Offenders by Offense Group in FY2018

Offense Group	Female		Male		Total	
	Supervision Discharges	Avg. Months Served	Supervision Discharges	Avg. Months Served	Supervision Discharges	Avg. Months Served
Violent	351	29.1	2,005	28.6	2,356	28.7
Sex and Child Abuse	136	32.8	477	37.4	613	36.3
Nonviolent	1,499	27.8	4,622	24.5	6,121	25.3
Drug	1,756	26.1	3,769	25.8	5,525	25.9
DWI	203	26.9	1,196	27.4	1,399	27.3
TOTAL/AVERAGE	3,945	27.3	12,069	26.4	16,014	26.6

Figure 16.2 Time under Supervision for All Discharged Field Supervised Offender by Offense Group, FY2018



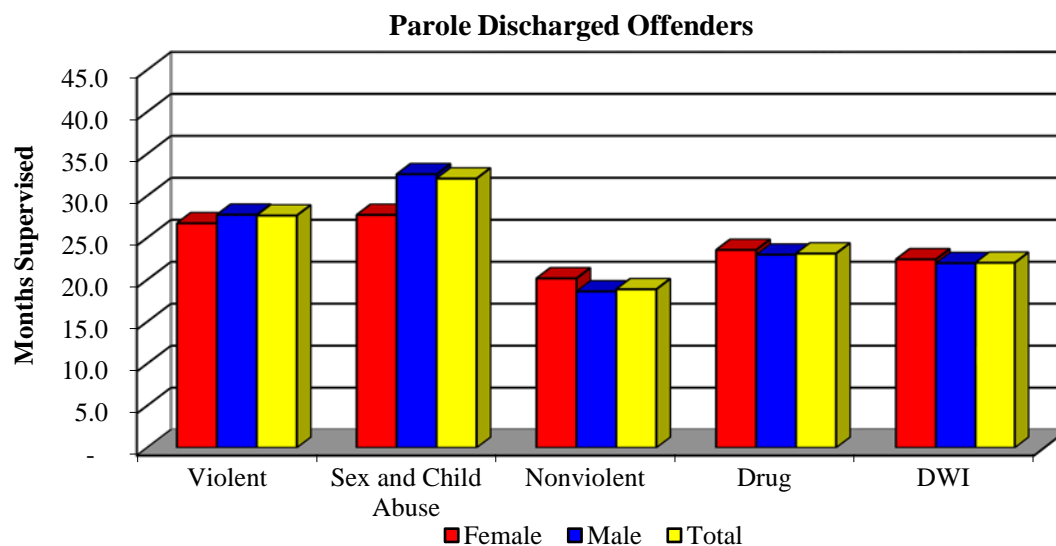
In looking at parolees only, supervised offenders serve an average time 4-5 months longer than the average for the total field population (Tables 16.2 and 16.3). Persons with nonviolent offense serve the shortest time on average. Total average supervised time is comparable between females and males (Fig. 16.3).

Please note that since FY2013, legislation allows offenders to accrue Earned Credit Compliance (ECC). This change allows for eligible offenders with eligible offenses to take 30 days off their sentences for every 30 days that they are compliant on supervision. This reduces time on supervision for many offenders. Because certain violent crimes and sex/child abuse crimes are not eligible; these offense groups are largely unaffected by ECC.

Table 16.3. Time under Supervision for Parole Offenders Discharged by Offense Group, FY2018

Offense Group	Female		Male		Total	
	Supervision Discharges	Avg. Months Served	Supervision Discharges	Avg. Months Served	Supervision Discharges	Avg. Months Served
Violent	84	26.8	838	27.8	922	27.7
Sex and Child Abuse	26	27.7	221	32.6	247	32.1
Nonviolent	323	20.2	1,629	18.6	1,952	18.9
Drug	342	23.6	1,044	23.0	1,386	23.1
DWI	20	22.5	237	22.0	257	22.0
TOTAL/AVERAGE	795	22.6	3,969	22.7	4,764	22.7

Figure 16.3. Time under Supervision for Parole Offenders Discharged by Offense Group, FY2018

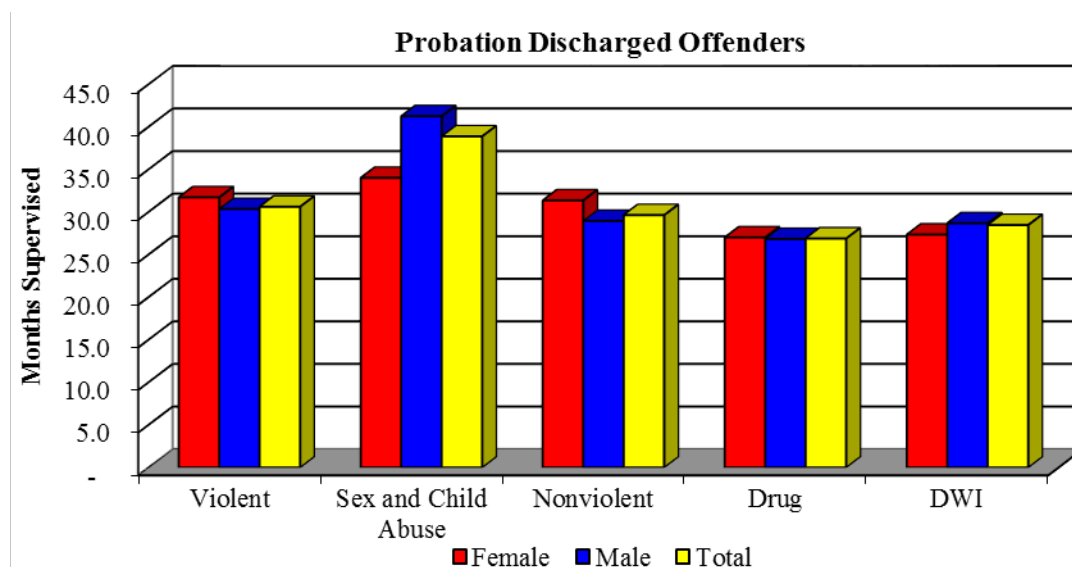


For probation discharged offenders, the longest average time is once again for sex/child abuse followed by violent offenses for both male and female offenders (Table 16.4). Males serve an average of seven months longer for sex/child abuse offenses than females. However, total average supervised time is similar for females and males.

Table 16.4. Closings from Probation Supervision by Gender and Offense Group for All, Male and Female Probationers Discharged from Field Supervision in FY2018

Offense Group	Female		Male		Total	
	Supervision Discharges	Avg. Months Served	Supervision Discharges	Avg. Months Served	Supervision Discharges	Avg. Months Served
Violent	231	31.7	981	30.4	1,212	30.6
Sex and Child Abuse	110	34.0	226	41.2	336	38.9
Nonviolent	1,027	31.4	2,586	28.9	3,613	29.6
Drug	1,326	27.0	2,461	26.8	3,787	26.9
DWI	183	27.3	959	28.7	1,142	28.5
TOTAL/AVERAGE	2,877	29.2	7,213	28.8	10,090	28.9

Figure 16.4. Average Months under Probation Supervision by Gender and Offense Group for All, Male and Female Probationers Discharged from Field Supervision in FY2018



17. Recidivism Rates of Selected Supervised Offenders

Recidivism rates in this section refer to new probationers and new 120-day and long-term drug program (120d/LT) offenders released to probation. See Recidivism Rates of Institutional Releases for explanation of recidivism terms (Section 8). For recidivism rate of 120d/LT program, only offenders with a new offense sentenced to a program and released to serve probation are used for calculations. This section excludes offenders serving probation and revoked to 120d/LT drug program sentence in its calculations.

Total Recidivism

In FY2013, five-year recidivism among 120d/LT offenders for either first return or first new conviction is near 40%, slightly down from 44% for FY2009 releases (Table 17.1). Six-month recidivism is slightly lower in FY2018 than in the previous year but still above the ten-year average. Furthermore, latest one, two, and three-year recidivism rates are higher than the 10-year average.

Now let's look at recidivism rate of new probationers sentenced for a new offense. The time to the first incarceration or first new conviction is calculated from the start of supervision. Among all new probation offenders for either violation or new conviction, recidivism rates generally increase each year in all time intervals from FY2009 to FY2018 (Table 17.2). The only exception is the rate of first new convictions which has a stable rate. For first new convictions only, two and three-year recidivism rates are at their highest levels during the ten-year interval (11.4% and 16.1 %, respectively). All other recidivism periods exhibit minimal increases or remain constant.

Table 17.1. Recidivism for New 120-day and Long-term Drug Program Participants Released to Probation from FY2009 to FY2018 on First Return to Incarceration for Violation or New Conviction (new prison or probation sentence) and for New Conviction Only

120-Day and Long Term Drug Program						
FY	Openings	Percent Incarcerated Within				
		6 Months	1 Year	2 Years	3 Years	5 Years
First Return for Violation or New Conviction						
FY2009	1,506	4.2	13.3	26.8	34.6	43.7
FY2010	1,572	3.6	13.4	27.2	34.1	41.7
FY2011	1,554	4.0	14.3	29.6	37.3	43.6
FY2012	1,558	3.3	11.7	27.7	35.9	42.4
FY2013	1,564	3.8	11.7	26.6	34.3	40.1
FY2014	1,527	3.6	12.6	26.4	35.2	-
FY2015	1,572	3.8	13.9	30.4	39.6	-
FY2016	1,442	4.9	16.9	33.6	-	-
FY2017	1,449	5.5	15.4	-	-	-
FY2018	1,395	4.4	-	-	-	-
Average	1,514	4.1	13.6	28.5	35.9	42.3
First New Conviction						
FY2009	1,506	1.5	4.8	12.3	18.3	28.0
FY2010	1,572	1.1	4.5	12.2	18.0	26.2
FY2011	1,554	1.4	5.0	15.3	20.8	29.3
FY2012	1,558	0.9	4.3	13.9	19.8	28.3
FY2013	1,564	1.0	4.5	11.4	16.4	25.4
FY2014	1,527	1.2	4.6	12.2	17.5	-
FY2015	1,572	1.8	5.3	14.1	19.0	-
FY2016	1,442	1.4	5.7	14.5	-	-
FY2017	1,449	1.7	6.1	-	-	-
FY2018	1,395	1.5	-	-	-	-
Average	1,514	1.3	5.0	13.2	18.6	27.4

Table 17.2. Recidivism for New Probation Offenders from FY2009 to FY2018 on First Return to Incarceration for Violation or New Conviction (new prison or probation sentence) and for New Conviction Only

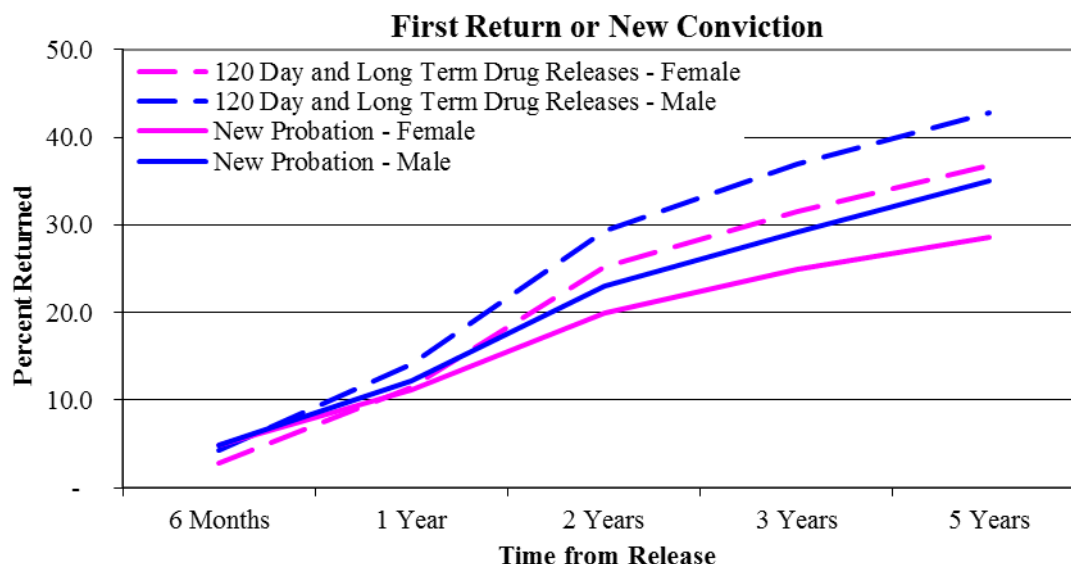
New Probation						
FY	Openings	Percent Incarcerated Within				
		6 Months	1 Year	2 Years	3 Years	5 Years
First Return for Violation or New Conviction						
FY2009	15,970	3.6	9.8	19.5	25.5	32.4
FY2010	15,017	4.0	10.2	20.4	26.0	32.8
FY2011	14,331	4.1	10.8	21.2	27.9	33.9
FY2012	15,070	4.5	10.9	22.1	28.8	34.1
FY2013	15,857	4.4	11.4	21.9	27.8	32.8
FY2014	15,839	4.6	11.9	22.2	28.6	-
FY2015	15,064	5.0	12.4	23.3	29.5	-
FY2016	15,103	5.7	13.7	24.4	-	-
FY2017	15,119	5.8	13.9	-	-	-
FY2018	15,367	5.8	-	-	-	-
Average	15,274	4.8	11.7	21.9	27.7	33.2
First New Conviction						
FY2009	15,970	1.5	4.3	9.9	14.6	22.2
FY2010	15,017	1.4	4.2	10.1	15.0	22.5
FY2011	14,331	1.5	4.6	10.5	15.9	23.1
FY2012	15,070	1.5	4.4	10.7	15.8	22.9
FY2013	15,857	1.3	4.5	10.4	15.3	22.6
FY2014	15,839	1.5	4.6	10.3	15.1	-
FY2015	15,064	1.4	4.6	11.1	16.1	-
FY2016	15,103	1.8	5.2	11.4	-	-
FY2017	15,119	1.4	4.5	-	-	-
FY2018	15,367	1.3	-	-	-	-
Average	15,274	1.4	4.5	10.5	15.4	22.7

For both 120d/LT offenders and new probation offenders, average recidivism for first return or new conviction is higher for males than females over the last ten years (Table 17.3). Recidivism is higher for 120d/LT offenders than new probation offenders in all periods except six-months. At six-months, new probation recidivism for females equals males. The 120d/LT male offenders have a greater recidivism rate than the other groups. All groups display a slowing of the rate of recidivism after two years.

Table 17.3. Ten-year recidivism by Gender with 120-day/long-term Drug Treatment and New Probation Offenders from FY2009 to FY2018 on First Return to Incarceration for Violation or New Conviction (new prison or probation sentence)

First Return for Violation or Incarceration for New Conviction						
Probation Type	Openings	Percent Incarcerated Within				
		6 Months	1 Year	2 Years	3 Years	5 Years
<i>120-Day and Long-Term Drug Releases to Probation</i>						
Female	2,202	2.9	11.4	25.3	31.5	36.8
Male	11,432	4.3	14.1	29.4	36.9	42.8
<i>New Probation</i>						
Female	36,780	4.8	11.2	20.0	24.9	28.5
Male	99,963	4.8	12.2	23.0	29.2	35.0

Figure 17.1. Ten-year Recidivism by Gender with 120-day/long-term Drug Treatment and New Probation Offenders from FY2009 to FY2018 on First Return to Incarceration for Violation or New Conviction (new prison or probation sentence)



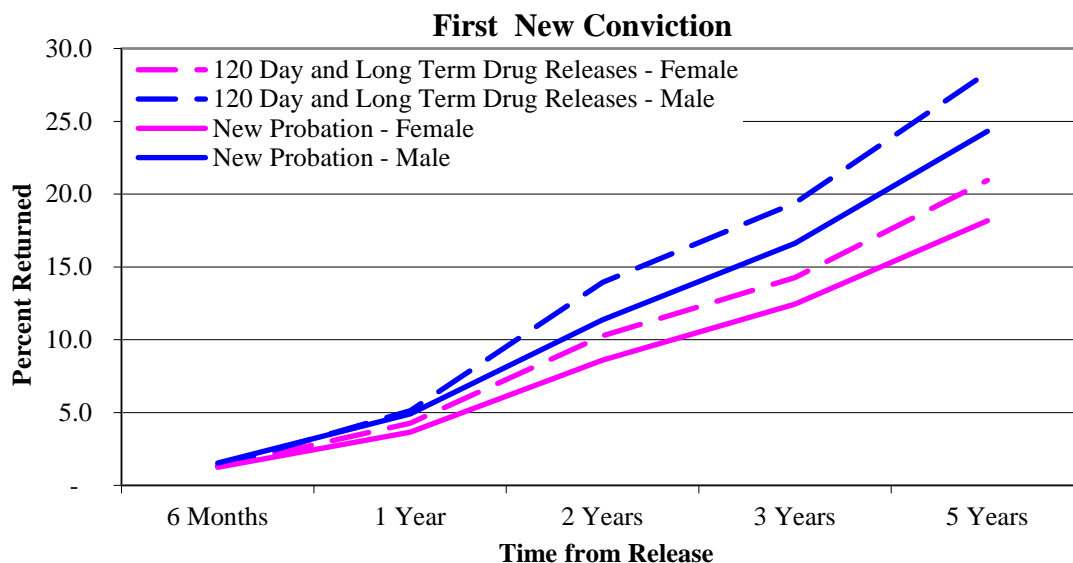
Now let's look at new convictions only for 120d/LT offenders and new probation offenders, FY2009-18. Similar recidivism rates occur in all subgroups at 6 months; at one year, the higher rate for males becomes apparent. After one year, male 120d/LT recidivism becomes notably higher than male new probation recidivism. See Fig. 17.2.

Table 17.4. Ten-year recidivism by Gender with 120-day/long-term Drug Treatment and New Probation Offenders from FY2009 to FY2018 on First New Conviction (New Prison or Probation Sentence)

**Ten-Year Recidivism for Supervised Offenders FY2009 to FY2018
First New Conviction**

Probation Type	Openings	Percent Incarcerated Within				
		6 Months	1 Year	2 Years	3 Years	5 Years
<i>120-Day and Long-Term Drug Releases to Probation</i>						
Female	2,202	1.3	4.3	10.3	14.3	20.9
Male	11,432	1.3	5.1	13.9	19.4	28.4
<i>New Probation</i>						
Female	36,780	1.2	3.7	8.6	12.4	18.2
Male	99,963	1.5	4.9	11.4	16.6	24.3

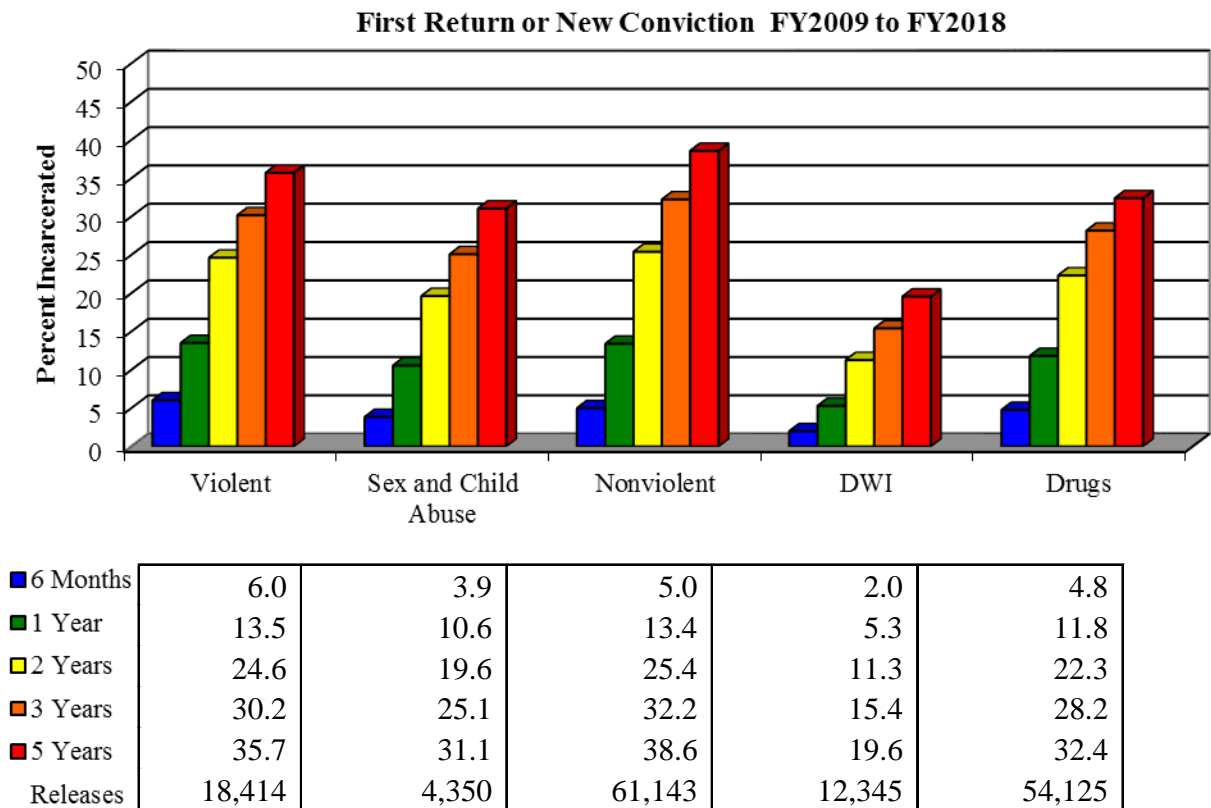
Figure 17.2. Ten-year Recidivism by Gender with 120-day/long-term Drug Treatment and New Probation Offenders from FY2009 to FY2018 on First New Conviction (New Prison or Probation Sentence)



Offense Group

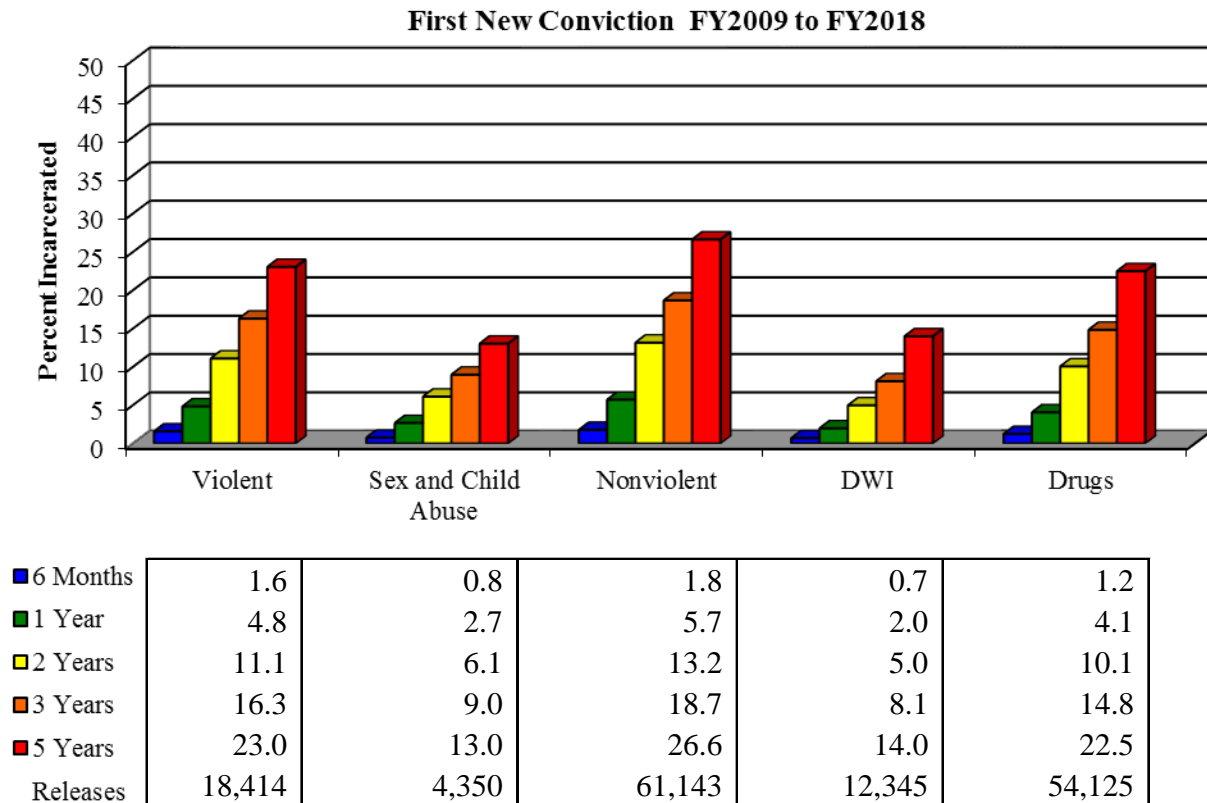
Among new probations and 120d/LT released to probation from FY2009 to FY2018, recidivism for combined first returns and new conviction is lowest for DWI at all time periods (Fig 17.3). Violent and nonviolent offenses are similar in recidivism rates and carry the highest rates. Recidivism rates for drug and sex/child abuse offenders are similar and lower than violent and nonviolent offenses.

Figure 17.3. Recidivism Rates as Percent of First Returns and New Convictions for Supervised New Probation and 120-day/long-term Drug Program Offenders (includes offenders released from FY2009 to FY2018, and total number released by offense group)



In looking at first convictions only, nonviolent supervised offenders released from FY2009 to FY2018 display the highest rate of new conviction recidivism for all time periods (Fig. 17.4). This is similar to institutional new conviction recidivism (Fig 8.4). DWI offenders have the lowest recidivism for six months to three years. At year five, sex/child abuse offenders exhibit the lowest recidivism rate.

Figure 17.4. Recidivism Rates as Percent of New Convictions for Supervised New Probation and 120-day/long-term Drug Program Offenders (Includes offenders released from FY2009 to FY2018, and total number released by offense group.)



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Missouri
Department of
Corrections

Michael L. Parsons, Governor
Anne L. Precythe, Director

